

As Black Men Rally, Clinton Appeals for an End to Racism

President Praises Goals of the March, But Condemns the Organizer's 'Malice'

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — As a huge crowd of black men filled the heart of the capital Monday in an ebullient show of unity, President Bill Clinton went to another part of the country to implore Americans to overcome the aching racial divisions that are "tearing at the heart of America."

"We must clean our house of racism," he said in a major address on race relations before a Texas audience. Urging Americans to talk about racial understanding, he also called on police departments to root out internal racism. And in an apparent reference to the debate over affirmative action programs, he said the nation must "defend and enhance real opportunity" for all.

Noting that race relations have rarely, in recent years, been at so sensitive a point in the United States, Mr. Clinton welcomed the Washington march as an outpouring of "pride and dignity and respect" by black men "taking renewed responsibility for themselves, their families and their communities."

But in a clear allusion to the controversial organizer of the march, Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, Mr. Clinton warned against the influence of those who preach "hatred and division."

The president's deputy chief of staff, Harold Ickes, had said the day before that Mr. Clinton "certainly does not endorse the bigoted, hateful, anti-Semitic, sexist comments of Louis Farrakhan."

In his speech Monday at the University

of Texas in Austin, Mr. Clinton did not mention Mr. Farrakhan by name. But he made a clear call for blacks to turn their backs on the minister's message.

"One million men are right to be standing up for personal responsibility," he said. "But one million men do not make right one man's message of malice and division."

Elsewhere, Mr. Farrakhan's role in the event — and his recent depiction of Jews, Arabs, Koreans and others as "blood-suckers" who drew unfair profit from the black community — brought an even more incisive response.

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, called Mr. Farrakhan an "unrepentant bigot."

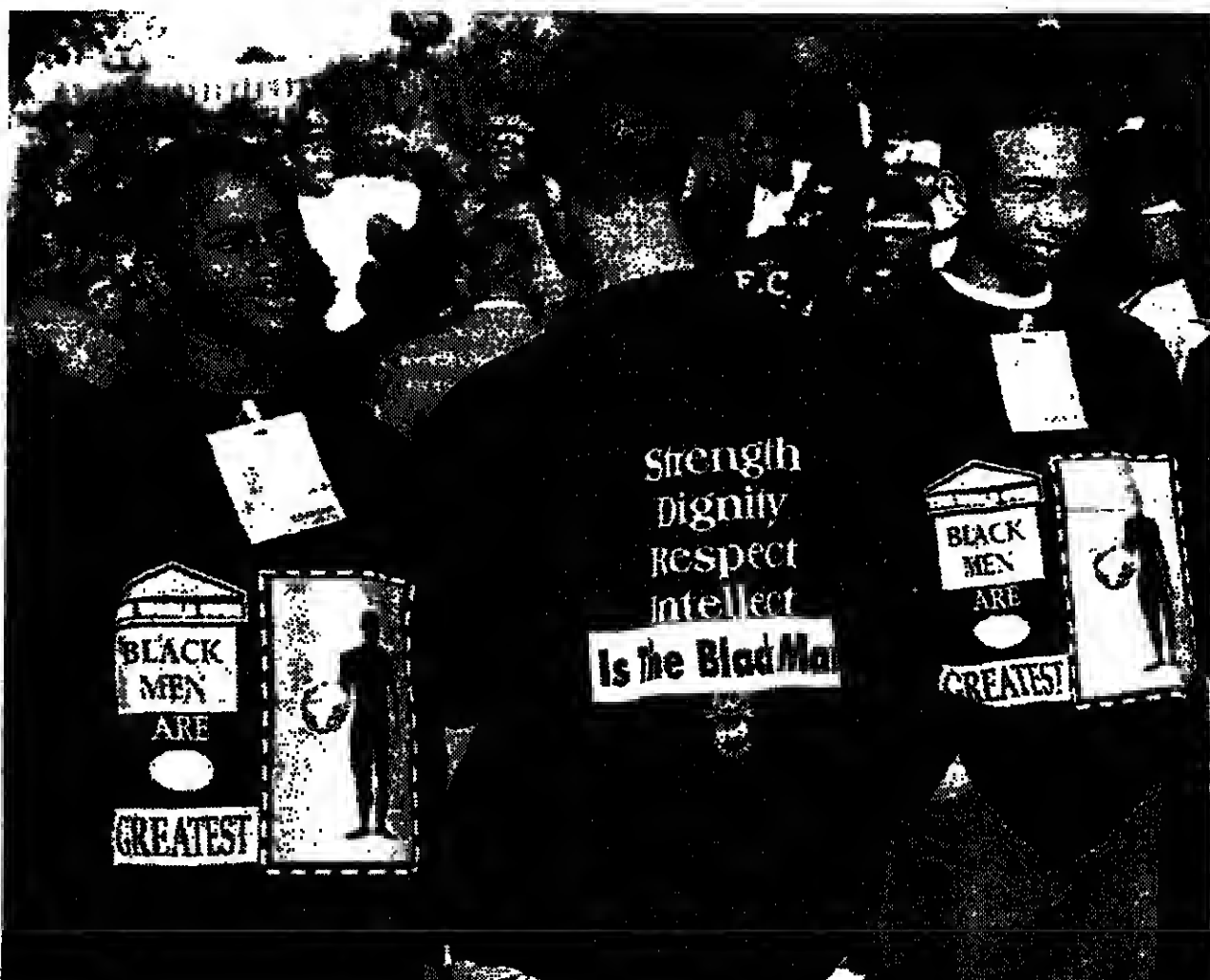
Colin Powell, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a possible candidate for the presidency, said he would not have joined Mr. Farrakhan on the platform in Washington for fear that his presence "would give him a level of credibility I would not like to have seen."

As a start to unifying the nation, Mr. Clinton urged Americans to work for racial understanding. He urged community and political leaders to initiate discussions about racial problems.

The president appeared to use his speech in part to bolster his political case for affirmative action, and to shore up arguments against budget cuts that would mean drastic change in the nation's welfare and social programs.

But his comments were given particular

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Black youths assembling in Washington on Monday in shirts specially made for the "Million Man March."

Kohl Renews Demand for Integration Of Europe

Chancellor Says Failure Might Cause the 'Ship Of Europe to Go Adrift'

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Nothing seems to enrage Helmut Kohl so much as the thought that, with Germany united under his tutelage, Europe should be bound together according to his vision, too.

And so, at a time of growing concern among Germans about their future well-being in an integrated Europe, the German leader set out his stall again Monday, telling his compatriots and other Europeans in increasingly apocalyptic tones that their economic and monetary integration was a matter of "war and peace in the 21st century" and that, if they did not act now, "the ship of Europe will go adrift."

His remarks — in an otherwise unremarkable address to a congress of his dominant Christian Democrats in this southern city — might have been taken as just more of the same from a figure for whom Europe's future has become the overriding preoccupation and who is seen as the region's driving force for integration.

But its timing, after weeks of orchestrated warnings by other German officials that the pan-European vision may be threatened, reflected two intertwined concerns: that German voters will turn against Europe's integration if it does not guarantee them continued economic strength; and that other European nations will not share Germany's commitment to the fiscal management required to provide that guarantee.

The chancellor's concern is driven by various factors. One is that other European nations are not doing enough to meet their own deadline for currency union by 1999 as the basis for a single European currency. Indeed, the very idea of a single currency is challenged by some other Europeans and has caused mounting apprehension among many Germans that the power of their Deutsche mark will be greatly diluted by association with weak pounds or lire or pesetas.

"The citizens' mistrust could very quickly turn against the European idea," Mr. Kohl said in a rare acknowledgment of the domestic political problems confronting his pan-European dream.

The currency union is to be built on a series of key economic performance criteria — debt, inflation and other indicators — that few European countries apart from Germany and Luxembourg can currently meet.

In recent weeks, moreover, German officials have begun talking up the idea that those same standards of fiscal management, enshrined in the Maastricht treaty on European integration, must be maintained.

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Multitude — if Not Million — Throngs Washington for Self-Esteem

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In a mood of celebration and revival, hundreds of thousands of black men rallied Monday at the U.S. Capitol to affirm their self-respect and protest the conditions besetting much of black America.

The demonstration, a "Million Man March" called by Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam movement, was the largest assemblage of black Americans in the capital since the 1963 March

on Washington, when the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., in one of the most remarkable speeches in American history, spoke of his dream of racial harmony.

But that march drew blacks and whites; Monday's was virtually all black.

President Bill Clinton, far away in Texas, led a wary U.S. establishment in lauding the inspirational goals of the rally while rejecting "one man's message of malice and division" — an unmistakable reference to Mr. Farrakhan, a fiery orator

accused by critics of race-baiting and anti-Semitism.

But those who poured into Washington by bus, car and train shrugged off such warnings as they massed shoulder-to-shoulder in a festive mood on Washington's vast, sunlit central Mall, cheering and applauding as early speakers urged them to "March on, black men!" and shouted, "God bless the black man!"

Mr. Farrakhan, 62, conceived of the rally as a "day of atonement" in which

black men — women were not invited — would repudiate the crime, drug addiction and family abuse that have crippled American black communities and dedicate themselves to a self-started economic and spiritual resurgence.

With the Million Man March slogan, he had set out to achieve the biggest public demonstration in Washington history.

Although U.S. Park Police said they would offer no official crowd estimate until later, it was apparent from the sea of

humanity stretching from the slopes of Capitol Hill down the long open grassy Mall more than a mile to the Washington Monument that the count would run at least into the several hundreds of thousands.

But government officials said 1 million people would take more space, filling the two mile stretch from the foot of the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial.

In a long day of oratory, speakers' var-

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NATO Successors Lining Up While Claes Tries to Save Job

Speculation Is Focusing on Lubbers

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — As leadership uncertainty at NATO deepened Monday, Willy Claes made a late attempt to retain his job, and speculation on a successor as secretary-general focused on former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, a Danish politician.

Mr. Lubbers and Mr. Ellemann-Jensen have been strong defenders of the Atlantic alliance, and Mr. Lubbers would be a familiar face in NATO capitals since he served as prime minister for 12 years.

But both would be likely to meet opposition from key alliance members.

A Lubbers candidacy could face the same hurdle that torpedoed his bid for the presidency of the European Commission a year ago — the hostility of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany because of Mr. Lubbers' initial resistance to German unification, sources said.

Other sources questioned whether President Jacques Chirac of France would accept Mr. Ellemann-Jensen after Denmark's vigorous protests against France's resumption of nuclear testing.

Potential outsiders include Hans van den Broek, the European commissioner for foreign affairs, and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Norwegian diplomat and former Yugoslav mediator, sources said.

AGENDA

Hurricane Sinks Mexican Oil Barge

CAMPECHE, Mexico (Reuters) — The hurricane designated Roxanne sank a Mexican oil barge off the eastern coast, killing at least 3 persons and leaving 23 missing, U.S. and Mexican officials said Monday.

More than 220 people were rescued, a spokeswoman for the New Orleans Coast Guard said.

Officials at the state oil company, Petroleros Mexicanos, and the Mexican Navy confirmed that a barge had sunk but had few details.

A spokeswoman for the oil company said that the vessel was owned by a private firm, CCC, and had been serving oil production platforms off Campeche.

Television reports said the barge sank while trying to return to port late Sunday.

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The Missing Files in Spain

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2 Brothers Go to Washington

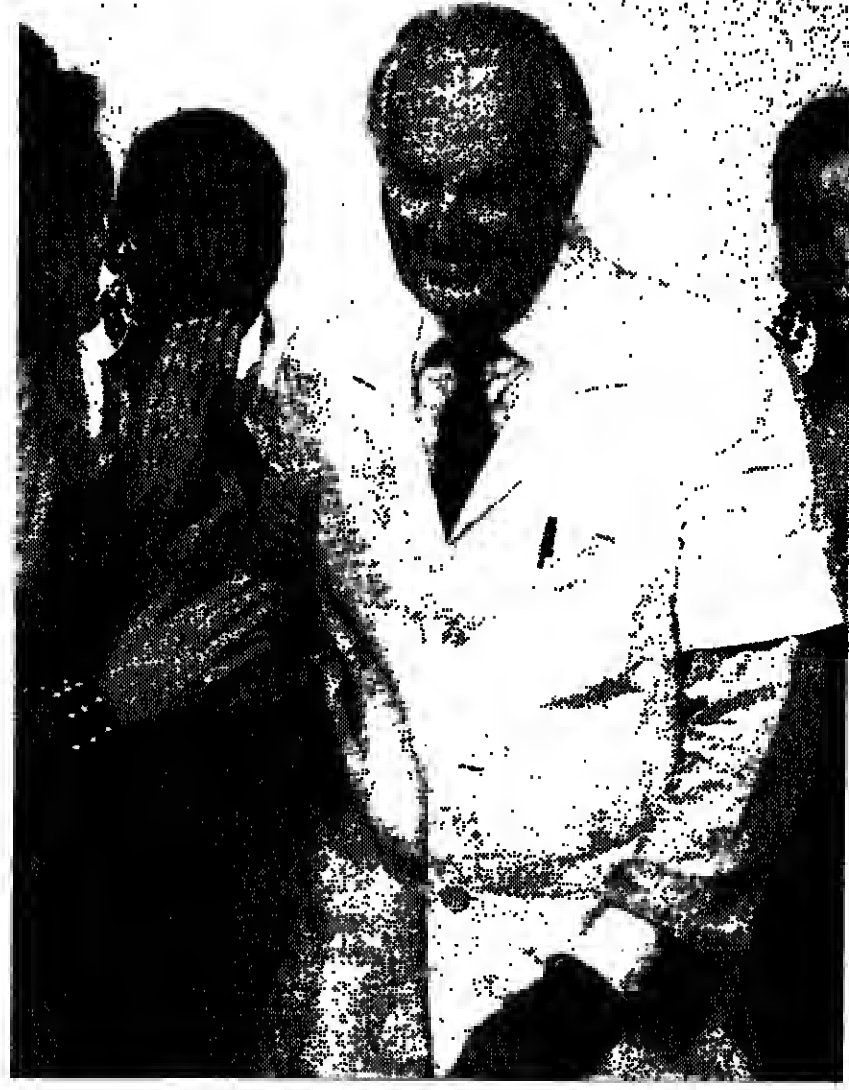
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END OF A PARISIAN ERA — Hubert de Givenchy being applauded by his models on Monday at his valedictory fashion show in Paris. Page 16.

Russia's Winter Nearing, Draft Dodging Heats Up

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Braving the cold rain and early darkness, hundreds of mothers gathered under an archway in central Moscow recently, clutching notebooks or pamphlets. A few had lanky teenage boys in tow, agony and anxiety shadowed in their faces.

Alexander Galperin, 17, stood stone-quiet next to his mother, Tatiana.

"Russia doesn't need an army like this!" she said, her voice muffled but emotional. "The war is terrible. Our troops must be pulled out of Chechnya. Russian troops don't belong there. There is no way to go. My son has been ill — he's allergic to everything."

Alexander Galperin nodded and said simply, "I just don't want to go."

The fall draft is underway in Russia and this is a time of fear and loathing. The war in the breakaway southern region of Chechnya has dragged on for nearly a year, conditions in the army have grown even more grave and winter hardships are approaching.

The trickle of young men who once tried to dodge the draft has turned into a steady stream, while thousands more are desperately trying to get medical or student deferments to avoid military service.

The phenomenon of draft evasion is not only a reaction to the unpopular war in the Caucasus. It also mirrors the troubles rippling through Russian society nearly four years after the Soviet Union collapsed: contempt for institutions, absence of any motivating national pride or patriotism, rampant bribery and cheating and, finally, the desperate straits of the Russian armed forces.

Soldiers have not been paid for months. Shortages of

food plague remote garrisons. Cruel hazing of younger conscripts is commonplace. Soldiers often sell their weapons. And the army faces a crippling manpower shortage.

The situation is so dire that last week the upper house of Parliament extended the service of current soldiers from 18 to 24 months, stunning short-timers, who now have to serve through the winter. Colonel Vladimir Uvatenko, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry, said that instead of discharging 230,000 men as planned this winter, the army will discharge only 19,000.

According to General Alexander Galkin, a member of the army's general staff, military manpower is at 63 percent of the approved level while any unit that falls below 75 percent "is not combat ready." Overall, he said, the strategic forces have 90 percent of their authorized

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Taipei Positive On China Bid to Exchange Visits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — The Taiwan government gave a guarded but positive response Monday to a reported offer by President Jiang Zemin of China for an exchange of visits by the presidents of the two countries.

Such an exchange would be the first in the 46-year rivalry between the two Chinases, and could do much to ease tension.

Mr. Jiang was reported to have broached the idea in an interview in Beijing with a news magazine, U.S. News and World Report.

"I welcome Lee Teng-hui to come to Beijing," he was quoted as saying. "If he invites me to Taipei, I am ready to go."

Responding in Parliament, Prime Minister Lien Chan said he saw "positive significance" in Mr. Jiang's offer, which treated Mr. Lee as "a counterpart for negotiations" and "one to be respected."

Mr. Lee was noncommittal, instructing authorities to handle the matter "in a sober way," his office said.

Newspapers here gave the news banner headlines. "Jiang Wants to Visit Taiwan, Welcomes President Lee to Beijing," said the Liberal Times.

The China Times urged the government to weigh its response carefully, "so that we do not miss the opportunity for a policy dialogue."

Taiwan is the headquarters of the Nationalists who fled China after losing a civil war to the Communists in 1949. China claims Taiwan as its own, while Taiwan views itself as a sovereign state.

The idea of high-level visits has been floated before, but has come to nothing because China would not undertake to treat Mr. Lee as a head of state.

Mr. Lien alluded to this when he said the latest apparent overture would be studied to see whether it comes with the same provisos that undercut previous offers of visits.

But the tone of détente in Mr. Jiang's remarks is bound to come as a relief to a

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The Case of the Missing Files/What Is Mario Conde's Role?

Questions Swirl Around Spain's Scandal

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

In the scandals swirling around the government of Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, one man has never been far from the eye of the storm: Mario Conde, the 1980s golden boy who many once thought could become prime minister himself.

Mr. Conde, the former president of Banesto, Spain's largest private bank, which collapsed, was back in the news last week in a case that jurists, politicians and newspaper opinion writers described as bizarre, scandalous and, at the least, puzzling.

A judge, Miguel Moreiras, head of a section dealing with economic crimes, ordered Mr. Conde to prison on Wednesday on a prosecutor's allegation that Mr. Conde had personally profited from a transfer of 600 million pesetas (\$4.8 million) from Banesto to a little-known company in the Dutch Antilles.

But a few hours later, Mr. Moreiras released the former banker without charge and without conditions.

The judge's action was widely criticized. Clemente Auger, president of the

Audiencia Nacional, or high court, called it a tragedy. José María Aznar, head of the opposition Popular Party, said it had brought the judicial system into disrepute.

Banesto was taken over by the Bank of Spain in December 1993 after 7 billion pesetas was discovered missing on its balance sheet. A year later, Mr. Conde was sent to prison for five weeks while awaiting trial on charges of misappropriation of funds and forgery. He was released in January on bail of 2 billion pesetas.

The development last week raised several questions:

• Why did Mr. Moreiras insert himself into an affair that is being investigated by one of his subordinates, Judge Manuel García-Castellón?

• Why did he decide that Mr. Conde should be imprisoned when he was already free on a huge bail and facing more serious charges?

• Why did he then turn around and throw out the new allegation against Mr. Conde — the accusation that he was the final beneficiary of the 600-million-peseta transfer — without a public hearing or court witness?

Finally, Spaniards are asking where the Banesto investigation will go next. Is Mr. Moreiras trying to take it over? Or will it remain in the hands of Mr. García-Castellón?

A bizarre negotiation earlier this year between one of Mr. Conde's lawyers and the prime minister has further confused the Banesto affair. Mr. González has confirmed that the meeting took place, saying he was concerned that Spain's security was at stake.

Speculation among Spanish politicians and the press was that intelligence documents had come into Mr. Conde's possession, and that the negotiation was concerned with their return.

The interior and justice minister, Juan Alberto Belloch, appeared to confirm this hypothesis. He said the negotiation concerned the return of 1,200 files taken from the headquarters of the national intelligence service. But he denied that there had been an attempt to put pressure on the government.

Mr. Conde wants a dignified way out and wants to be indemnified for the shares he lost in the Banesto intervention, the

magazine Cambio 16 reported in a recent cover story about the former banker. The article suggested that Mr. Conde was using the documents as a bargaining chip.

Mr. Conde is under legal restraint not to give interviews while the Banesto investigation is continuing.

One person who might know where the documents are is the man who is said to have taken them, Colonel Alberto Perote, the dismissed head of special operations at the intelligence service.

Colonel Perote has acknowledged that he took the microfilms inadvertently, but he says that he returned them. He was sent to prison on Sept. 29, however, for refusing to hand over files that the government believes he still has.

Colonel Perote's former boss, General Emilio Alonso Mangano, has said that the documents ended up under the control of Mr. Conde, although Mr. Perote has denied he gave them to the former banker.

Mr. Conde has no connection with the purported content of the missing files — the so-called dirty war against separatist Basque terrorists in the 1980s, in which several innocent victims were killed by inept assassins paid out of a secret government slush fund.



KINGLY VISIT — Juan Carlos I greeting Mapuche Indians in Argentina. The tribe is seeking his support for its territorial claims in the south.

Madrid Refuses to Divulge Papers on 'Dirty War'

MADRID — The Defense Ministry refused on Monday to divulge intelligence documents on the activities of anti-terrorist hit squads accused of killing suspected Basque separatists in the 1980s.

Judge Baltasar Garçon, who is leading the investigation into the so-called dirty war, had demanded that the government hand over the documents by Monday morning.

But the Defense Ministry said in a

statement, "This request is inconsistent with the official secrets law."

Mr. Garçon requested the documents after the defense minister, Gustavo Suárez Villaescusa, reported to Parliament on the leak of documents from the national intelligence service.

The minister of justice and the interior, Juan Alberto Belloch, said the documents included information on "the funding, technology and front companies used to mount operations within and

outside Spain" against the Basque terrorist organization.

The allegations by former police and security officials that the government was involved in setting up the hit squads have seriously damaged the political credibility of Prime Minister Felipe González.

Meanwhile, the newspaper El País said Monday that Basque guerrillas had King Juan Carlos I in their sights for two weeks before the police found their hideout in

Palma de Majorca and arrested them in August. Officials have said that the king was never in danger because the would-be assassins had been watched at all times by sharpshooters. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

COMING UP

A Honduran prosecutor's decision has marked an extraordinary departure from the general Latin American rule of military impunity.

Nigerians Despair as Politician Remains in Jail

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

LAGOS — Jemiriyi Olufermi, a Lagos mechanic, was disappointed in General Sani Abacha's independence day speech Oct. 1, in which he proclaimed another transition to democracy for Nigeria, black Africa's most populous nation.

"I was expecting him to announce the release of Abiola, and he did not live up to that expectation," Mr. Olufermi said. "I was totally disappointed."

Moshood K.O. Abiola has

been in prison since June 1994, when he declared himself president on the first anniversary of annulled elections that he is thought to have won.

"Abiola is at the heart of this

crisis in Nigeria," Mr. Olufermi added.

General Abacha announced that he would not release Mr. Abiola because it "would preempt the judicial process, which would be a wrong and poor precedent for a nation laying the groundwork for democracy."

General Abacha stiffened his stance on Mr. Abiola last week. "I can only intervene when the legal process concludes," he said. "Then I will see if I have any powers of intervening or granting him clemency."

So, two weeks after General Abacha said that his 2-year-old regime would remain in power until 1998 and guide Nigeria to presidential elections, a central question burns within Nigerians: What about Mr. Abiola?

The issue is critical for foreign

governments as well. The United States, leader of an international effort to pressure General Abacha to restore democracy quickly, said the government's refusal to release Mr. Abiola and other political detainees cast doubt on its stated commitment to create a climate conducive to the return of civilian rule.

For Nigeria, with about 100 million people from more than 250 ethnic groups, regional and ethnic issues were central in the June 12, 1993, election, and they remain so for Mr. Abiola. The purported victory of Mr. Abiola, a millionaire businessman, in that contest was a singular political breakthrough for southern Nigerians. Mr. Abiola, whose power base is in the southwest, won majorities in 19 of Nigeria's 30 states, including

his opponent's state in the north. International observers called the election the most free and fair in Nigeria's history.

After the vote, southern Nigerians exulted. Since Nigeria gained independence from Britain 35 years ago, only three of its 10 rulers have come from the south. Northerners, mostly from the Hausa-Fulani ethnic group, have held power for 30 of those years.

But 11 days after the election, General Ibrahim Babangida, then the military head of state, canceled its results. Riots ensued. Foreign governments and human-rights groups condemned the annulment, and the United States halted aid.

A year later, after declaring himself president, Mr. Abiola was arrested and charged with treason. General Abacha had seized power in November 1993, after overthrowing an interim government that had replaced General Babangida.

The events of 1993 and 1994, coupled with General Abacha's refusal to free Mr. Abiola, have embittered southerners anew.

"No resolution of June 12 means no transition," said Gani Fawehinmi, a Lagos lawyer who leads the National Co-Science Party. "Abacha will not get southerners to support this transition program without releasing Abiola."

Mr. Fawehinmi accused General Abacha, a northerner, of using Mr. Abiola to fan regional tensions. "He clearly wants to create a north-south dichotomy," he said, "because he knows that once Abiola is released, Abacha will be gone."

Some southerners say that even if General Abacha's rule ends in October 1998, as promised, a civilian regime would be hamstrung by the specter of Mr. Abiola, who many believe should be installed as president upon his eventual release.

The problem is that in the public's mind there would be two presidents: the new president and Abiola," said Femi Falana, a pro-democracy advocate. "I am not an Abiola supporter, but the fact is that this country cannot move forward until June 12 is resolved. Abiola was elected in a fairly contested election. Abacha was not elected into power by anyone."

Saddam Gathers 99% Approval In Referendum

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Saddam Hussein won an overwhelming victory in a referendum on his presidency, and officials said it showed that despite his people's impoverishment under United Nations sanctions, he retains a grip on national politics.

Izzat Ibrahim, Mr. Saddam's deputy in the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, said Monday that the president won 99.96 percent of more than 8 million valid votes cast on a turnout of 99.47 percent. "Yes" votes made up 99.89 percent of the total.

Foreign observers saw thousands of Iraqis voting "yes" on Sunday, many of them in full view of election officials.

After the announcement of the results, security agents and Mr. Saddam's supporters fired weapons in the air but the victory was no surprise. Supporters said they did not expect the Iraqi government's opponents abroad would take the one-candidate referendum seriously. "We know what the American reaction will be," one official said.

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Ciller Cites Tentative Deal On Center-Left Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ANKARA — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller said Monday that she had reached a tentative agreement to restore a coalition government with former social democratic partners.

"We have arrived at a certain agreement in principle on forming a coalition," Mrs. Ciller said after a meeting with the leader of the Republican People's Party, Deniz Baykal.

The left-right coalition between Mrs. Ciller's True Path Party and the social democrats collapsed Sept. 20.

A rightist minority government formed later by Mrs. Ciller lost a vote of confidence in Parliament on Sunday.

However, it was unclear whether the new coalition would be accepted by President Süleyman Demirel.

"We decided to form a coalition to not leave the country without a government," Mrs. Ciller said after meeting with Mr. Baykal.

She made the announcement on her way to the presidential palace to meet with Mr. Demirel. She was to submit her resignation, which would allow him to designate a someone to form a new government. To deal with the political stalemate, Mr. Demirel canceled an official visit to Washington that had been scheduled this week. (Reuters, AP)

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Antigua (British)	80	Czech Republic	081-900-01	Israel	177-105-2727	Norway	900-19877
Argentina	1-800-366-4443	Denmark	004-087-187	Italy	173-1877	Panama	115
Armenia	00-1-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	800-3-0877	Jamaica (Jamaica)	875	Paraguay	176
Australia (Sydney)	8-10-155	Ecuador	1144-777	Japan (Tokyo)	5	Peru	105-01
Australia (Melbourne)	1-800-551-10	El Salvador	999-171	Japan (Osaka)	5	Philippines (Manila)	105-01
Austria	1-800-281-077	Equatorial Guinea	955-6777	Kenya	004-55-877	Philippines (Cebu)	105-01
Bahamas	022-908-014	Egypt (Cairo)	191	Korea (Seoul)	004-55-877	Poland	105-01
Bahrain	1-800-389-0111	Finland	004-890-100-3	Laos	004-55-877	Portugal	105-01
Barbados	800-777	France	19-000-07	Latvia	004-55-877	Romania	105-01
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Belize	1-800-423-0877	Ghana	006-001-41	Malaysia	004-55-877	Saudi Arabia	105-01
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Bulgaria	00-800-1010	Indonesia (Jakarta)	001-801-15	Moldova	004-55-877	Spain	105-01
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Iran	001-801-15	Monaco	004-55-877	Sweden	105-01
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4443	Israel	001-801-15	Morocco	004-55-877	Switzerland	105-01
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THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

Arizona Governor Is in Deep Hole

PHOENIX, Arizona — Despite his name, J. Fife Symington 3d, and his social pedigree as a great-grandson of the millionaire industrialist Henry Clay Frick, the saga of Arizona's governor grows ever more proletarian. In September, after celebrating his 50th birthday in London and Paris, Mr. Symington came home to his desert capital to declare that he was unable to pay more than \$24 million in debts.

The legendary optimism and bounce of this Republican politician may falter Oct. 31, the day lawyers for creditors are to grill him in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Phoenix. In applying for personal bankruptcy, Mr. Symington, a former real estate developer, listed only \$61,795 in assets that could be used to liquidate debts of \$24,788,325.

Filing for bankruptcy is not denting the governor's upper-class lifestyle. Creditors are not expected to be able to attach the roughly \$30,000 a year he earns from trusts set up for descendants of Mr. Frick. Contributing to that lifestyle, and equally untouchable, is the wealth of the governor's wife, Ann Olin Fritzlaff Symington, a granddaughter of the founder of a chemical conglomerate now known as Olin Corp. A prenuptial agreement negotiated 20 years ago kept the Symingtons' money separate.

But, while Mr. Symington may absolve himself of all responsibilities for his debts in the court of law, he may not fare so well in the court of public opinion. "Symington can stiff-upper-lip this one all he wants," said Earl de Berge, a veteran Arizona pollster. "Politicians can recover from blunders, from stupidity. But the one thing that is extremely difficult to recover from is breach of trust." (NYT)

Buchanan Sticks With Republicans

WASHINGTON — It's a rare instance when Patrick J. Buchanan leaves an audience confused about where he stands, but it happened when the conservative presidential candidate seemed to open the door to running as an independent if he does not win the Republican nomination next year.

Since then, Mr. Buchanan has been trying to set the record straight. "My intent and expectation is I'm going to be endorsing and supporting the Republican nominee in 1996 because I always have," he said in an interview.

Mr. Buchanan said the confusion might have occurred because he talked about seeking the endorsement of Ross Perot's new Independence Party and other splinter parties that exist around the country. But he said he was trying to describe a situation under which he, as the Republican nominee, would seek to bring those voters into his party. (WP)

Perot's New Party Not Yet Stillborn

SACRAMENTO, California — Despite a slow start, Mr. Perot's campaign to organize a party for the election still has a shot at winning a spot on California's ballot.

Perot aides confidently predict victory, and even critics of the Texas billionaire warn against underestimating him in the dash to next week's deadline.

Mr. Perot launched his drive to create a national political party in California because it has both the nation's earliest deadline to qualify for the ballot, Oct. 24, and the toughest requirement — registering 89,007 voters.

By last week, the organization drive had registered just 448 voters for his party, known as the Reform Party in California. But Perot aides say there are thousands of registrations waiting to be processed in election offices throughout the state. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Bob Dole on Bob Dole: "It's because people have confidence in Bob Dole. They know I'm not going to take you over the edge. I'm a stabilizing force. I'm not a polarizer. You have to work with people in this business. Yes, with Democrats, yes, with independents and, yes, with Republicans. The American people want us to get things done; get things done." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• The number of two-parent families has risen since 1990, reversing a 20-year trend, according to a Census Bureau report. But the percentage of families headed by a single parent is continuing to rise. In 1994, 30.8 percent of all families had a single parent, compared with 13 percent in 1970, 22 percent in 1980, and 28 percent in 1990. (AP)

• NASA will try for the seventh time, on Thursday at the earliest, to send the space shuttle Columbia on a science mission now tied for the most shuttle launching scrubs. Delay No. 6 was caused by weather Sunday over the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida; the rest were equipment-related. (AP)

• A Roman Catholic priest suspended 18 months ago for molesting two boys asked for forgiveness from parishioners in Chicago, who greeted his return as pastor with applause. The Reverend John Cabicott, 48, signed a covenant with the congregation, agreeing to be monitored by an adult whenever he is with children. (AP)

• A smoldering marijuana cigarette belonging to a mother of four children apparently started an apartment fire that killed the children, the police in Oakland, California, said. Rena Raybon, 35, told police she passed out after a night of drinking wine and smoking marijuana. The Oakland Tribune reported. No charges had been filed. (AP)

• An 18-month-old boy survived an 80-foot fall over a cliff and into the Pacific. Grant Taylor-Huff, who was playing with a six-year-old cousin before he crawled over a fence and fell. He was being tossed about by the surf when a couple noticed him and plucked him from the water. He was hospitalized in fair condition in Leucadia, California. (AP)

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Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

For 2 Brothers, Million Man March Echoes King

WASHINGTON — When the Watkins brothers of Chicago reached the Reflecting Pool and walked toward the Lincoln Memorial, Bobby, the more emotional of the two middle-aged professional men, turned to his older brother, James, and said he was feeling strange.

Some geese ruffled in the pool and water lapped gently over the edge, but other than those soft sounds the Mall was silent Sunday, the day before the Million Man March — so quiet that Bobby Watkins thought he heard the voice of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. from the summer of 1963.

"You know, James, I can hear the sound of his voice," Bobby Watkins said. "I have a dream. I can hear it. I can hear the echoes."

He knew parts of Mr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech by heart. He kept a copy of it on a computer disk back home. Now here he was, at age 45 visiting Washington to attend the first mass demonstration of his life, looking up to where Mr. King delivered his

masterpiece, and the sensation gave him goosebumps.

The world around him seemed consumed by the vibrations and denunciations of the march's originator — Louis Farrakhan, the Nation of Islam leader — and his detractors, but all Bobby Watkins could hear was the distant promise of Martin Luther King.

James Watkins said he felt the same way. He cherished Mr. King's speech, too, and as the elder statesman — one year older than his brother — he felt obliged to point out that he knew more of it than Bobby. His favorite line, he said, was about the children: "That one day... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers."

In the debate over what the Million Man March represents, one point of contention is that a million men are different in a million ordinary ways. James and Bobby Watkins are two of the many.

They came from Mr. Farrakhan's city, but they did not come because of him. For the most part, they said, they

want nothing to do with him, especially not with his expressions of hate. "We had to be here," James Watkins said.

Bobby Watkins, a data processing supervisor for the Chicago public schools, was somewhat fearful about making the trip. When he considered the prospect of a million African-American men in one place at one

You know, James, I can hear the sound of his voice: I have a dream.

time, he said, his first thought was that "something might happen."

This concern, it turns out, had as much to do with his own personality and history as anything else. On the drive east, as James Watkins, an investigator of child-abuse charges, was steering his 1995 car through Indiana, Bobby told him that he had an intense fear of crowds.

"We got to talking about my previous experiences with big crowds, and these were not good experiences,"

Bobby said. "Any time I'm in a crowd, things get ugly." He recalled the night that he attended a Sly and the Family Stone concert and there were some nasty flareups in the audience. James brought up another incident, when they went to Grant Park in Chicago to see what was going on during the 1968 Democratic National Convention and watched Mayor Richard J. Daley's policemen introduce nightsticks to the skulls of young demonstrators.

The Watkins brothers had plenty of time to talk during their drive east, 14 hours of nonstop conversation. Mr. Farrakhan came up only fleetingly, they said. He was a presence in Chicago, but not in their lives.

James said he would "pick and choose" carefully from the Farrakhan message. "Some of the ideas, the hate stuff, that is not me," he said. "Life is too short for that kind of stuff. But the self-responsibility message is me."

James said Bobby, but self-responsibility is not just a message from Mr. Farrakhan for black men — "that applies to everybody."

All during their trip to Washington, they encountered the contradictions of race in America. At rest stops, they

overheard white people talking about the O. J. Simpson verdict in disparaging terms. The animosity apparent in those comments made them think that something deeper must be involved than one murder case.

"Would white Americans be so angry if the verdict was guilty?" James asked.

When they reached their motel in Washington on Saturday night, they got on an elevator with four other black men who were in town for the march and two white businessmen. Bobby sensed that the two white men "seemed intimidated" during the elevator ride. "That depressed me," he said. "Maybe I understood it a little bit, but that should not happen."

And when they arrived on the Mall on Sunday and walked toward the Lincoln Memorial, as Bobby was overcome by the echoes of Martin Luther King's voice, James reflected on how things would be if Mr. King were still alive.

"Would there be a Million Man March?" James Watkins asked. "Would King be leading the march instead of Farrakhan? I sure would love to hear him tomorrow."

Latin Leaders Drop Plan to Aid Cuba

Plea to U.S. on Trade Dies

BARILLOCHE, Argentina — Leaders from Spain, Portugal and Latin America have abandoned plans to press the United States to lift its trade embargo on Cuba, the foreign ministers of Chile and Argentina said.

Despite several assurances that an explicit call would be issued at the end of the 21-nation Iberian-American meeting in this Patagonian ski resort, the leaders are expected only to issue a call for an end to all moves hampering international trade, which is what they did last year.

"The declaration has been written in generic terms, and we have accepted it in generic terms," said Foreign Minister José Miguel Insulza of Chile.

Diplomatic sources said Cuba had asked for the watered-down wording in the final statement, fearing that any clear-cut demand for an end to the embargo would simply be met with strident calls for democratization in the Communist island.

President Fidel Castro said in Bariloche on Sunday that he was "deeply satisfied" with attempts to issue a call for a lifting of the embargo.

Earlier, in Uruguay, where he paid an official visit on his way to Bariloche, Mr. Castro said he would continue to open up the Cuban economy in an effort to attract foreign capital.

But he also harshly criticized the U.S. Congress's attempts to match President Bill Clinton's easing of some restrictions in the 34-year-old embargo with proposals to penalize overseas

companies that trade with Havana.

Both Cuba and the European Union reacted angrily at the Congress's move, which comes at a time when Europe is trying to reconcile with Havana.

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, who currently chairs the Union, is attending the Bariloche meeting.

On Saturday night, the Argentine foreign minister, Guido Di Tella, said at a news conference that the group was seeking a consensus to call on Washington to put an end to the crippling trade ban.

When first announcing the consensus-seeking moves, Mr. Di Tella said Argentina expected Mr. Castro to match progress toward a more open economic system with moves toward democratic rule.

He said it was "crystal clear" that there was no democracy in Cuba.

Supreme Court Refuses to Hear Appeal by Abortion Pickets

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday rejected the appeal of 16 people arrested in San Jose, California, for picketing within 300 feet of an abortion doctor's home.

The court, without comment, rejected arguments that the city ordinance that was used to prosecute the anti-abortion pickets unlawfully violated their free-speech rights.

The court took these other actions:

• It let a Florida county continue banning the sale of alcoholic beverages on Christmas. The justices, without comment, rejected an appeal that said Clay County's ban violated the constitutionally required separation of church and state. Ten

businesses that sell alcoholic beverages, by the bottle, can or glass, challenged the county ordinance just before Christmas 1993.

• It rejected a free-speech challenge to a Coral Gables, Florida, ordinance allowing the city to regulate the appearance of newspaper vending machines on public sidewalks.

• It agreed to decide whether labor unions, on behalf of their members, may sue those companies that fail to give the legal-

ly required notice of plant closings or mass layoffs.

• It agreed to use an Illinois case to decide whether doctors' privilege against testifying about patients in court can be extended to psychologists and other mental health workers.



SHOW OF SUPPORT — Vice President Al Gore demonstrating U.S. backing for President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, second from left, by visiting Haiti to mark the first anniversary of his return to power, aided by U.S. troops.



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Tokyo to Ask U.S.
If CIA Is SpyingOfficials Say They Suspect
Eavesdropping Over TradeBy Mary Jordan
and Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials said Monday that they would ask the U.S. government for an investigation of reported spying by the CIA during trade talks and that they do not exchange vital information over the telephone because they have long believed that spies eavesdrop on their conversations.

Following reports that the Central Intelligence Agency had tapped private conversations of Japanese officials involved in recent auto negotiations, officials appeared surprisingly unconcerned.

The spokesman for the government, Koken Nosaka, said Japan would formally ask if such spying does in fact take place, but he added that, even if it did, Japan still got what it wanted out of the auto talks that ended in June.

During these strained, high-stakes talks, the United States tried to get Japan to agree to numerical targets for imports of American auto parts.

In the end, Japanese companies agreed to a "voluntary plan" to buy more U.S. parts for North American operations and to increase imports of foreign auto parts.

"Our insistence on scrapping numerical targets was sufficiently reflected in the auto and auto parts trade accord," said Mr. Nosaka, explaining why it was felt that any spying that might have occurred had not hurt.

The New York Times reported Sunday that during the talks, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, got a daily CIA briefing on private discussions between top government, Nissan and Toyota officials.

In July, the Los Angeles Times reported that Mr. Kantor had been pleased with the CIA's ability to provide accurate reports on the bargaining position of rivals in the talks. It has also been widely reported

that President Bill Clinton has ordered the CIA to make economic espionage a top priority. The official response was muted. The Japanese deputy minister for foreign affairs, Sadaaki Hayashi, said, "We think the CIA is not wiretapping. But because of this, we would like to confirm it."

A deputy chief cabinet secretary called the report a matter of "grave concern," and the foreign minister, Yohsei Kono, was quoted as saying Tokyo should lodge a formal protest against Washington. Officials said they were particularly concerned about knowing if the wiretaps had occurred in Japan, where such activities are strictly regulated.

But privately, bureaucrats and politicians almost chuckled about the matter. Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said that even if there were American spies at the auto talks, Japan got what it wanted. The reaction is in contrast to the French decision in February to expel CIA agents accused of economic espionage.

"This kind of rumor was floating around for a long time," Yoshihiro Sakamoto, the chief trade negotiator for the international trade and industry minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, said in an interview.

During the auto talks in Geneva, ministry officials noticed that the tone of a telephone in one of their hotel rooms had changed, prompting jokes that that U.S. officials were listening in, according to news reports.

"But who cares, because it didn't give the U.S. an upper hand," said another top official. "Maybe for us, it was better that they listened," said a top official. "Then they knew we were firm in our position," said a top official.

Yukio Okamoto, a former official with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said, "My reaction is, why are they making such a fuss over it?" He said that for sensitive discussions, telegrams or anti-wiretapping scrambling devices are generally used.



Mr. Wang holding up a new Hong Kong passport, which will be issued on July 1, 1997.

The '97 Hong Kong Passport
Only Permanent Chinese Residents Eligible

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China unveiled a new, dark blue passport on Monday that will be issued to permanent Chinese residents of Hong Kong after the territory returns to Chinese rule in 1997.

The emblem of the Communist state is stamped in gold on the front, along with English and Chinese for "Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China."

The passport was devised over the last two years under the terms of the Basic Law, the constitution China has drawn up for post-1997 Hong Kong, said Wang Fengchao, deputy director of the Hong Kong-Macao Affairs Office under the governing State Council.

China expects to issue 5.5 million Hong Kong passports.

Longtime residents of Hong Kong who are not Chinese will not be able to apply for them, Mr. Wang said at a news conference.

He apparently was referring to some 7,000 members of ethnic minorities who will hold British passports that serve as travel documents but do not grant right of abode in Britain.

China will go through diplomatic channels to try to persuade governments of countries with close ties to Hong Kong to exempt Hong Kong residents from visa requirements, Mr. Wang said.

China has visa exemptions from 40 countries, but only for diplomatic and service passports and not for private ones, he said.

The government hopes Britain will agree to visa exemptions because such a move would increase the confidence of other countries in the Hong Kong passport, Mr. Wang said.

China and Britain cooperated in designing the new passport. Chinese officials asked for advice from their British counterparts and used some of their suggestions, he said.

The central government will authorize the Hong Kong government's immigration authorities to issue the passports beginning July 1, 1997, the day Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control.

To prevent forgeries, the passport will be printed with advanced technology, including secret codes and watermarks, and the bearer's picture will be sealed under plastic to prevent removal and substitution.

In a nod to the concept of "one country, two systems" that is to assure Hong Kong a capitalist future and autonomy after 1997, the passport will have a few distinctive Hong Kong characteristics.

It will be bilingual, in English and Chinese, and use the older, more complex version of Chinese characters commonly used in Hong Kong. Simplified versions of Chinese characters are commonly used on the mainland.

Violence
Marks Start
Of Strike in
Bangladesh

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Rival political activists fought with guns and bombs in Bangladesh at the start of a nationwide anti-government strike expected to last four days.

At least one person was killed and more than 100 injured, the police said.

The strike is part of an 18-month campaign by opposition parties who say the government of Prime Minister Khazim Zia is corrupt. They want new elections and a neutral interim government to oversee them.

Begum Zia has said the strikes are illegal and that she will stay in office until her term expires next year.

In Brahmanbaria, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northeast of Dhaka, assailants shot and killed a local leader of the opposition Awami League Party, the police said. The party alleged that the victim was killed by activists of Begum Zia's governing Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

The police said several of the injuries occurred in Dhaka as the first waves of demonstrations hit the capital.

About 5,000 policemen and paramilitary troops fanned out Monday across Dhaka when thousands of activists of the Bangladesh Awami League, the largest opposition party, and its allies began the strike.

"When are you going to resign?" the protesters chanted to Begum Zia.

Government offices opened, but many workers arrived late for lack of transportation. At least one-third of Dhaka's 8 million residents left town during the strike, news reports said.

The strike will be the longest continuous stoppage since Begum Zia took power after the 1991 elections, which were billed as Bangladesh's first free vote to restore democracy after years of military rule.

"But Khazim is making a mockery of the democracy," declared an opposition leader, Hasina Wazed. She said the prime minister had "set a new record of corruption" and that no election under her would be free and fair.

Almost all opposition legislators resigned in December after a long boycott of Parliament. They asked the government to dissolve the 330-member assembly because they considered it had lost legitimacy following the mass resignations. Begum Zia has refused to dissolve Parliament and has turned aside other opposition demands.

(AP, Reuters)

Chinese Issuing
Macao Currency

The Associated Press

MACAO — The Bank of China began issuing Macao currency Monday in a step toward reversion of this Portuguese colony to Chinese rule in 1999.

Under an agreement between Beijing and Lisbon, the bank is issuing banknotes worth up to \$300 million, half the currency in Macao. More than 1,000 people lined up at bank counters to get the new denominations of 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 patacas.

Members of Congress also began drawing up a resolution bailing the United Arab Emirates president, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan, and praising the fairness of the Gulf nation's justice system.

An Emirates court sentenced Miss Balabagan to death last month for killing her employer, Almas Mohammed al Baloushi, whom she stabbed 34 times. It rejected her claim that she tried to defend her honor.

Mr. Baloushi's family said last weekend that they were dropping their demand that she should die.

Sheikh Zayed intervened to persuade the family to forgive and accept \$41,000 in "blood money."

The government and the people of the Republic of the Philippines express their appreciation and gratitude to the family of Mr. Baloushi, "for dropping the demand for the imposition of the death sentence on the young Muslim Filipino, Sarah Balabagan," Mr. Ramos said in a statement.

"The Philippine government reiterates its confidence in the judicial system of the United Arab Emirates under the guidance and inspiration of His Highness, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan."

Mr. Ramos said his government "looks forward to a satisfactory final resolution" of the case, "taking into account the friendly and fraternal relations" between the two countries.

The chairman of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, Jaime Lopez, said he was donating 10,000 pesos (\$400) to a fund to pay the "blood money" due the Baloushi family.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Indian Film Star Freed on Bail

NEW DELHI — Sanjay Dutt, an Indian film star jailed for two years in connection with a series of explosions in Bombay in 1993 that killed 317 people, was ordered released on bail Monday. He was to be released on a bond of \$50,000 rupees (\$16,000).

Mr. Dutt is among 192 suspects linked to 13 bombings in Bombay's office buildings and luxury hotels in March 1993. Some 45 of the accused remain fugitives.

Mr. Dutt, a superstar in the huge Hindi film industry, was detained when the police raided his home and found three assault rifles, grenades and ammunition allegedly supplied by those who planned the bombings. Mr. Dutt was accused of conspiracy and illegal possession of weapons. He has denied any connection with the bomb plot, and said he had the weapons because his family had been threatened. (AP)



Sanjay Dutt, left, was ordered freed Monday from prison. He is shown with his father, Sunil, in March.

Korean Lawmaker Held in Bribery

SEOUL — In a move expected to chill the government's relations with the largest opposition group, prosecutors arrested a legislator Monday on charges of extortion and bribery.

The arrest of Park Eun Tae of the main opposition National Congress for New Politics came hours after the governing Democratic Liberal Party, amid bitter protests, pushed through a bill in the National Assembly supporting the arrest. (AP)

Hanoi Won't Prosecute Buddhist

HANOI — The authorities have decided against prosecuting Thich Huyen Quang, 77, head of a dissident branch of the country's Buddhist church, an official said Monday.

He had been officially accused of involvement in an affair in which six members of his organization, the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam, were jailed in August in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, for up to five years for "sabotaging the policy of national solidarity." (AP)

150 Arrested in Timor Rioting

DILI, Indonesia — The police have arrested at least 150 young people in a crackdown following four days of rioting over demands for independence for East Timor, officials said Monday.

"We have arrested them because we don't want them to create disorder and disturb the 150,000 people in the city," Colonel Andreas Sugianto, police chief of East Timor, said of the crackdown in Dili, the region's capital. (AP)

Bomb Kills 3 in South Philippines

COTABATO, Philippines — A bomb hidden in a desk drawer killed three people Monday and seriously wounded seven more, including the deputy mayor of Kabacan, a southern Philippines town.

The bomb exploded as Deputy Mayor Karutin Macalipat opened his desk drawer, tearing off his right arm, said Mayor Tomas Baga. The police in Kabacan, 930 kilometers (575 miles) southeast of Manila, made no arrests, and offered no motive for the attack. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Bing-Cheung Lo, vice president of Coca-Cola Holdings in Hong Kong, as the company announced it had restructured its marketing operation for Hong Kong, China, Taiwan and Macau: "Four years ago the Hong Kong market was very, very different from China's. But now, the differences are less important than the similarities." (Bloomberg)

Tomiichi Murayama, prime minister of Japan, on the feud over U.S. military bases on Okinawa: "I want to resolve this issue before the U.S.-Japan summit in November. That is my earnest wish." (AP)

Pra Kru Udum Pawana-Pirat, a Buddhist abbot in Thailand who chained an elephant to a tree for almost 20 years so that worshippers would buy food for it in his shop: "I have raised him for over 19 years. I never torture him." (AP)

Islamist Rebels Press Kabul

Taleban Pushes Government Troops to Capital's Edge

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Seven months after they were routed by government troops in their bid to take the capital of Afghanistan, fighters for the Islamic fundamentalist force known as the Taleban have mounted a fresh attack, regaining all their lost ground and pushing government fighters back to the outskirts of the capital, Kabul.

For Kabul's 750,000 people, the offensive raises the prospect of a return to the 15 months of siege warfare beginning in January 1994 that reduced wide areas of the city to rubble.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani's Islamic government, considered moderate by the standards of Afghanistan's warring Islamic groups, has counterattacked and vowed to hang onto Kabul at all costs.

The surging fortunes of the rebels, beginning with their capture of the western city of Herat in early September, has set off a diplomatic confrontation between Pakistan, widely believed to be backing the Taleban, and three other countries with a traditional interest in Afghanistan: India, Iran and Russia.

Western intelligence officials say that India and Russia are helping to arm and finance the Afghan government and that Iran, disturbed by the rebels' control of areas of western Afghanistan on its borders, has stepped up its hostility toward the Taleban since the capture of Herat.

As the Taleban advanced on Kabul last week, Indian officials suggested that the three countries develop a strategy to prevent the Taleban's sweeping to power in Kabul and establishing an Islamic fundamentalist state.

"The elements who are attacking Kabul have been raised, trained, armed and led by Pakistani intelligence agencies," India's Foreign Ministry said in a statement issued in New Delhi last week.

Pakistan has denied being the power behind the Taleban and ridiculed accusations by India and Iran that Pakistani military officers have been involved in the offensives at Herat and Kabul, to the extent of flying fighter-bombers and commanding tanks.

Since they appeared on the scene suddenly a year ago, the Taleban rebels have been the wildcard in the Afghan turmoil that developed after the Com-

munist government left behind in Kabul after the 10-year Soviet occupation collapsed in April 1992.

Previously unknown among the country's fractious Islamic groups, the Taleban is led by Muslim clerics who emerged from religious schools that sprung up on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistan border during the Soviet occupation.

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EUROPE

French Finance Minister Linked to Party-Funds Scandal

BRIEFLY EUROPE

PARIS — Finance Minister Jean Arthuis has been implicated in an investigation into a political financing scandal, the daily *Le Monde* reported Monday.

Mr. Arthuis vehemently denied the report, which said two former cabinet ministers also had been implicated in France's latest corruption probe.

The newspaper said Mr. Arthuis had been implicated by François Froment-Meurice, the former deputy secretary-general of the Social Democrats, as having knowledge of an illegal party-financing operation.

Mr. Froment-Meurice was placed under formal investigation June 23 on charges of misuse of public funds, fraud, forgery and the use of forged documents. He said he gave Mr. Arthuis the name of the Geneva banker who managed the party's illegal financing many years ago.

Mr. Arthuis, who is vice president of the party, denied having any such knowledge.

"I do not know Mr. Froment-Meurice's Swiss banker," he told *Le Monde*, "and I am profoundly shocked to learn that my name has been mentioned in a case of which I am totally ignorant."

The investigation into the financing of the party began last March after the discovery of a secret Swiss bank account set up to finance the party.

Le Monde said the investigation had also implicated former Justice Minister Pierre Méhaignerie and former Transportation Minister Bernard Bosson.

Le Monde said that the chief investigator, who seized the party's financial records last September, had proof that the system Mr. Froment-Meurice set up in 1986 remained in operation after Parliament approved a law governing party financing in January 1990.

Le Monde said that if illegal financing continued after the law took effect, party officials

would not be covered by an amnesty passed by Parliament.

Mr. Méhaignerie said there had been no transfer of illegal party funds after the political financing law had been approved in 1990.

The news that Mr. Arthuis could be investigated came just days after prosecutors dropped a separate investigation into a housing scandal involving Prime Minister Alain Juppé. Through the Union for French Democracy, the Social Democrats are part of the ruling coalition.

■ France Weakens on Report

The report linking Mr. Arthuis to the scandal caused the franc to weaken Monday against the Deutsche mark, which rose to 3.4898 francs from 3.4788 francs on Friday, Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune reported from Paris.

Analysts also attributed the franc's weakness to the lowering by the Bank of France of its

emergency 24-hour interest rate, from 7.25 percent to 7 percent. The central bank raised the rate by 1.1 percentage point a week ago to defend the franc from attack by speculators on currency markets.

Meanwhile, the secretary of state for finance, Hervé Gaymard, pledged Monday that Paris would meet its 1995 budget deficit target of 322 billion francs (\$64.9 billion) despite a shortfall in tax revenue forecast at between 30 billion and 40 billion francs.

Speaking at a conference organized by the International Herald Tribune and the French Institute for International Relations, Mr. Gaymard said the government was prepared to go by year-end beyond the already announced freezing of around 10 billion francs of public spending.

Sir Leon Brittan, a European Commission vice president, told the conference that he was certain France would be "a founding member" of a single European currency in 1999.

NATO Is Urged to Reassure Russia

VILNIUS, Lithuania — NATO must work harder to assure Moscow that its eastward enlargement plans pose no threat to Russia, a senior alliance official said Monday.

"We should strive to overcome the antagonistic feelings which remain," Gebardt von Moltke, deputy secretary for political issues, said during a one-day visit to Lithuania. "The alliance is in the first place a defensive organization and does not threaten anyone."

Russia has strongly opposed NATO plans to admit new members from Eastern Europe. (Reuters)

Racists Set Fire to Dutch Complex

AMSTERDAM — Firebombers daubed racist graffiti on an Amsterdam apartment building before setting it ablaze with a gasoline bomb, the police said Monday.

Anti-Turkish and Moroccan slogans were written across the walls before the firebombing, which took fire fighters two hours to control. No one was hurt. (Reuters)

Gas Can Sets Off Paris Bomb Alert

PARIS — A man sparked a bomb alert Monday by leaving an empty gas canister outside a foreign embassy here, apparently simply to get rid of it, the police said.

The man was detained and bomb disposal squad officers called in after he was spotted walking away from the Mexican Embassy, having left the canister on a window ledge. (AFP)

Kohl Calls for Aiding Environment

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl expressed deep concern Monday over degradation of the global environment and said he and presidents Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil were launching a worldwide initiative.

"Know-how must be put at the service of environmental protection everywhere in the world," Mr. Kohl told a conference of his Christian Democratic Union. Developing countries in particular must be helped to combat poverty in an environmentally friendly manner, he added. (AFP)

Leftist Terrorist Freed in Germany

HAMBURG — German authorities released a former Red Army Faction urban guerrilla, Knut Folkerts, from prison Monday after he had served more than 18 years of a life sentence for the murder of a federal prosecutor.

Mr. Folkerts, 43, had been convicted in the 1977 shooting of Siegfried Buback and two people riding with the prosecutor in his car, as well as for being in a banned group. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for economic and monetary union, Thibault de Silguy, addresses the European Parliament's development committee.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for fishing, Emma Bonino, meets with the minister of state for agriculture in Scotland, Tony Baldry.

NICOSIA: The commissioner for internal market, finance and tax, Mario Monti, meets with Finance Minister Christodoulos Christodoulou of Cyprus.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

2 Austrians Are Injured By Bombs In the Mail

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Two letter bombs apparently timed to coincide with a neo-Nazi trial injured two persons on Monday, jolting Austria at the outset of campaigning for a snap election that could see the rise of the far right.

The police said that a doctor, identified by the Austria Press Agency as Mahmoud Abou-Roumie, 47, seriously injured his right hand when he opened one of the letter bombs Monday morning in his office in the community of Stronsdorf. Dr. Abou-Roumie, who was born in Syria, has lived in Austria since 1979 and has Austrian citizenship, the press agency said.

The leader of an organization to aid refugees, Maria Loley, 71, was wounded in both hands and in the face by a letter bomb in the town of Pöysdorf.

Both victims were hospitalized. Austria has been plagued by periodic letter-bomb campaigns for almost two years. In December 1993, Helmut Zilk, then mayor of Vienna, lost part of his left hand to a letter bomb, and three other persons were also injured.



Helmut Zilk adjusting the glove over his injured hand before testifying in Vienna.

Two 28-year-old men, Peter Binder and Alexander Radl, went on trial on Sept. 11 on charges of involvement in that bombing campaign. The trial is continuing.

Mr. Zilk and the head of Austria's Greens party, Madeleine Petrovic, the target of a 1993 letter bomb that was intercepted, were to testify this week in the trial. Both reported Monday that they had received threats in anonymous phone calls that more letter bombs would be sent if they testified.

Prosecutors charge that Mr. Binder, an electrician, built the 1993 letter bombs and that Mr. Radl, a student, encouraged him. They charge that the two men participated in Austria's most active neo-Nazi group. Their lawyers say that right-

wing violence that has continued since the two were arrested is proof that their clients were not responsible. Two more series of letter bombs followed the 1993 attacks.

Mr. Schüssel, leader of the People's Party, called for an election last week after the collapse of budget talks with his coalition partners, the Social Democrats. (Reuters, AP)

Berlusconi Declares He'll Run Again

ROME — The Italian media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, raising the stakes in a fight for political survival, was quoted on Monday as saying he would seek the office of prime minister again despite being indicted on corruption charges.

Brushing aside doubts about his future expressed by members of his center-right Freedom Alliance, Mr. Berlusconi said any allies who were unhappy could go their own way.

"I am the leader of the alliance," Mr. Berlusconi said Sunday as he watched his soccer team, AC Milan, beat Juventus. "I am the candidate for prime minister."

"I shall tell my allies, 'Gentlemen, that's the way things are. And if they don't like it, they can do what they please.'"

Mr. Berlusconi, who resigned as prime minister last December, was ordered Saturday to stand trial in January on charges of complicity in the payment of alleged bribes to the tax police by four companies in his Fininvest business empire.

The indictment set off a new round in a bitter institutional clash between conservative politicians and graft-busting magistrates whose inquiries toppled Italy's old governing class.

That war moves to Parliament on Wednesday when center-left parties in the Senate are due to present a no-confidence motion in Justice Minister Filippo Mancuso, whom they accuse of trying to throttle the anti-corruption drive.

The vote could put Prime Minister Lamberto Dini's government at risk. Mr. Mancuso has refused to resign and cannot be forced to pose a constitutional dilemma.

Mr. Dini, whose support comes from the center-left, has been eager to avoid the Mancuso issue in order to protect his government and the passage of the 1996 budget. But he appeared Monday to have given up attempts to have the debate postponed.

A Senate statement said that a meeting later Monday between Mr. Dini and party leaders to discuss the matter had been canceled because the government was ready for the debate Wednesday.

Mr. Berlusconi has been a strong supporter of Mr. Mancuso, a former magistrate who ordered several Justice Ministry inspections into the work of anti-corruption magistrates in Milan and anti-Mafia investigators in Sicily.

OBSERVING THE BREATHTAKING BEAUTY

OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS SAN FRANCISCO

HARBOR TODAY, IT'S HARD TO IMAGINE THE

FEAR AND LOATHING CAUSED BY PROPOSALS

FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION.

THE SIMPLE REASON WAS THAT, BECAUSE

NOTHING QUITE LIKE IT HAD EVER BEEN

ATTEMPTED BEFORE, IT WAS FAR BEYOND

PEOPLE'S IMAGINATION.

PROPOSALS IN THE LATE 60S FOR

AN AERONAUTICAL VENTURE SPANNING

GERMANY, FRANCE, THE UK AND SPAIN MET

A SIMILAR REACTION. YET, ONLY 25 YEARS

LATER, IT'S NOW POSSIBLE TO STAND BACK

AND MARVEL AT THE EXCEPTIONAL PROGRESS

AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF AIRBUS INDUSTRIE.

THE COMPANY WHICH STARTED FROM

NOTHING NOW SUPPLIES 80% OF THE

WORLD'S LEADING AIRLINES WITH A FAMILY OF STATE-OF-THE-ART CIVIL AIRLINERS. THIS

INCLUDES THE FOUR-ENGINE A340 WITH THE LONGEST RANGE OF ANY PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

MOST SIGNIFICANT OF ALL, THE UNPRECEDENTED COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN

'TIDES WILL WASH IT
OUT TO SEA...
WINDS WILL BLOW IT AWAY.'

Public hearing, San Francisco, 1923.



THE FOUR EUROPEAN PARTNERS HAS BECOME A MODEL FOR ALL SIMILAR VENTURES.

WHICH GOES TO PROVE WHAT EXTRAORDINARY THINGS CAN BE ACHIEVED WHEN

YOU BUILD BRIDGES THAT STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
SETTING THE STANDARDS

INTERNATIONAL

Serbs Dismiss 4 Generals

Move Follows Losses to Croatian-Muslim Force

The Associated Press

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbian leaders dismissed four generals Monday, hoping to deflect blame for humiliating losses to government and Croatian forces in northwestern Bosnia.

United Nations officials said a countrywide truce, which began Thursday, was mostly holding throughout Bosnia, including in the northwest, where fighting continued through the weekend as Muslim-led government and allied Croatian troops pursued an offensive against rebel Serbs.

In neighboring Croatia, meanwhile, U.S. and UN diplomats were to meet with leaders of rebel Serbs there in an effort to defuse tensions as Croatian Army troops and tanks were reported moving toward the last Serbian-held swath of land in eastern Croatia.

Bosnian Serbian political and military leaders met Monday for a third day, struggling to resolve deep divisions in their ranks. Four generals were dismissed, and Dusan Kozic, the prime minister of the Bosnian Serbs' self-styled government, resigned.

In comments after the meeting, the Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, appeared satisfied and in a conciliatory mood toward the generals.

"Those generals certainly have contributed to our defense," he said, "but we needed some refreshment and some young people with new energy."

But Momcilo Krajisnik, leader of the Bosnian Serbs' assembly, said the generals were dismissed "because of bad defense" and a "passive" attitude.

The Serbs lost substantial territory in northwestern Bosnia to Muslim-led government and Croatian forces in recent weeks, leading to speculation that Serbian soldiers were ordered to withdraw. About 50,000 Serbian refugees have fled the latest fighting.

The deputy Serbian commander, General Milan Gvero, and the military intelligence chief, General Zdravko Tolimir, were dismissed, as were two local commanders responsible for the northwestern region, Serbian media reported.

The dismissals appeared to strengthen Mr. Karadzic, who is at odds with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, his former patron.

General Gvero and General Tolimir were believed to have strong support from Belgrade.

Mr. Milosevic last year said he would work for peace in Bosnia in hopes of having punishing international sanctions against Belgrade lifted. He now negotiates on behalf of the Bosnian Serbs.

But some of the Bosnian Serbs felt they had been abandoned by Mr. Milosevic, and their leadership is split between those who support him and those who are loyal to Mr. Karadzic.

Five UN military observers, sent to the northwest Saturday, reported that the front lines there had stabilized.

Amid reports that Serbia had threatened to send in its army, the Muslim-led Bosnian government said Saturday that it was halting its offensive.

Government army commanders met for five hours in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, late Saturday and sent a senior officer to the bitterly contested

northwest, apparently to ensure that government troops observed the truce, army sources said.

A Croatian Army unit, including 22 tanks, that was seen crossing from Bosnia back into Croatia on Sunday had moved to within 20 kilometers (12 miles) of Serbian-held eastern Croatia, a UN spokeswoman, Kirsten Haupt, reported Monday.

More than 2,500 Croatian troops moved away from positions along Bosnia's northern border with Croatia on Saturday, but there was no immediate word Monday on where they were headed.

The United States, which brokered the cease-fire in Bosnia as a prelude to peace talks, has said the reintegration of the Serbian-held land in eastern Croatia should be a part of any final settlement.

But the Croatian government, bolstered by a successful August offensive to recapture the largest chunk of Serbian-held land, is eager to regain control of all of former Croatian territory. Elections are scheduled in Croatia for the end of the month.



Richard C. Holbrooke, center, with aides following a meeting Monday in Paris on the Bosnian crisis.

Israeli Aide Sees Limit To Military Retaliation

The Associated Press

METULLAH, Israel — Israel will step up military pressure on the Islamic militant group Hezbollah, but will be reluctant to open a major offensive for fear of getting bogged down again in Lebanon, an Israeli cabinet minister said Monday.

Tension has been running high in southern Lebanon since Hezbollah killed nine Israeli soldiers there in two attacks since Oct. 11.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin toured southern Lebanon on Monday. He has called a special session of the cabinet for Tuesday to decide on a response to the attacks.

Sporadic shelling was heard Monday in southern Lebanon, but there were no signs of a troop buildup. The army said that Hezbollah had shelled an outpost of the South Lebanon Army, and that two members of that Israeli-backed militia had been wounded.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid predicted that the Israeli response would be limited.

He said that Israel had learned a painful lesson from its 1982-1985 occupation of Lebanon. "In Lebanon, so we have learned, you know how you are going in, but you don't know how you're going to get out."

Mr. Sarid is one of the most dovish members of the cabinet, and it was not clear whether other ministers shared his view.

An Israeli military source said that after the second attack, in which six Israelis were killed Sunday, Mr. Rabin had considered a major punitive strike. But the plan was later dropped, the source said.

■ Detainee Wins New Delay

A hearing on Israel's request for extradition of Mussa Abu Marzuk, a leader of the militant Palestinian group Hamas, was postponed until Thursday so he could undergo medical tests, Agence-France Presse reported.

The hearing had been scheduled to continue Monday. Judge Kevin Duffy halted the proceedings once before at the request of Mr. Marzuk's lawyer.

500 Civilian Men Held by Serbs Reported Dead or Missing

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

SANSKI MOST, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As many as 500 civilian men were killed or taken away as prisoners by Serbian forces in the days before the Bosnian Army captured this town last week, Muslim and Croatian residents say.

The reported deaths or disappearances of the men came after more than three years of brutality and forced labor at the hands of the Bosnian Serbs, civilians here say.

Bosnian government forces backed by the Croatian Army recaptured the town, in northwest Bosnia, during an offensive that appears for now to have ended, Bosnian officers said Saturday — four days after the cease-fire brokered by the United States was to take effect — that they

had finally been given orders to halt their advance.

Sporadic, outgoing artillery fire continued Sunday, but most Bosnian government soldiers appeared to be resting or picking over what was left after others looted many Serbian homes and farms.

Bosnian government officials are just now returning to the town and are beginning to investigate the disappearances. The mayor said the bodies of 86 men had been found, with residents reporting more bodies found every day.

The bodies of 11 men were lying on Sunday behind a ceramics factory where residents said Bosnian Serbian forces had held and beaten more than 300 civilians for three weeks before being loading their captives onto buses as the Bosnian Army reached outlying villages.

The whereabouts of those 300 men and of about 200 others from the town are not known, said the local authorities, who fear that all the men have been killed.

In a village outside of town, the bodies of 11 other men, dressed in civilian clothes, were piled in a small room of a house. Some appeared to have been beaten to death. Nearby, another body, also in civilian clothing, lay alongside a small lane. Villagers report additional groups of 20 and 12 bodies in outlying areas.

The most telling account of what happened in the ceramics factory, where most of the men were last seen, came from Sead Hadzimetovic, a Muslim, who officials say is the only man to have escaped.

He returned on Sunday to show the floor of the factory's cafeteria and two small hallways cluttered with hundreds of blankets, boots and

other personal belongings of the men he said he spent more than three weeks with there.

Mr. Hadzimetovic squatted to demonstrate how he and his fellow captives slept because there was no room to lay down. The room stank of sweat. The first week, he said, they were given no food, after that just a little.

"There were men of all ages, the old ones suffered the most," he said. "After we were here for a couple of weeks they came in every night with a list of names, usually 10. They took those men away and we never saw them again."

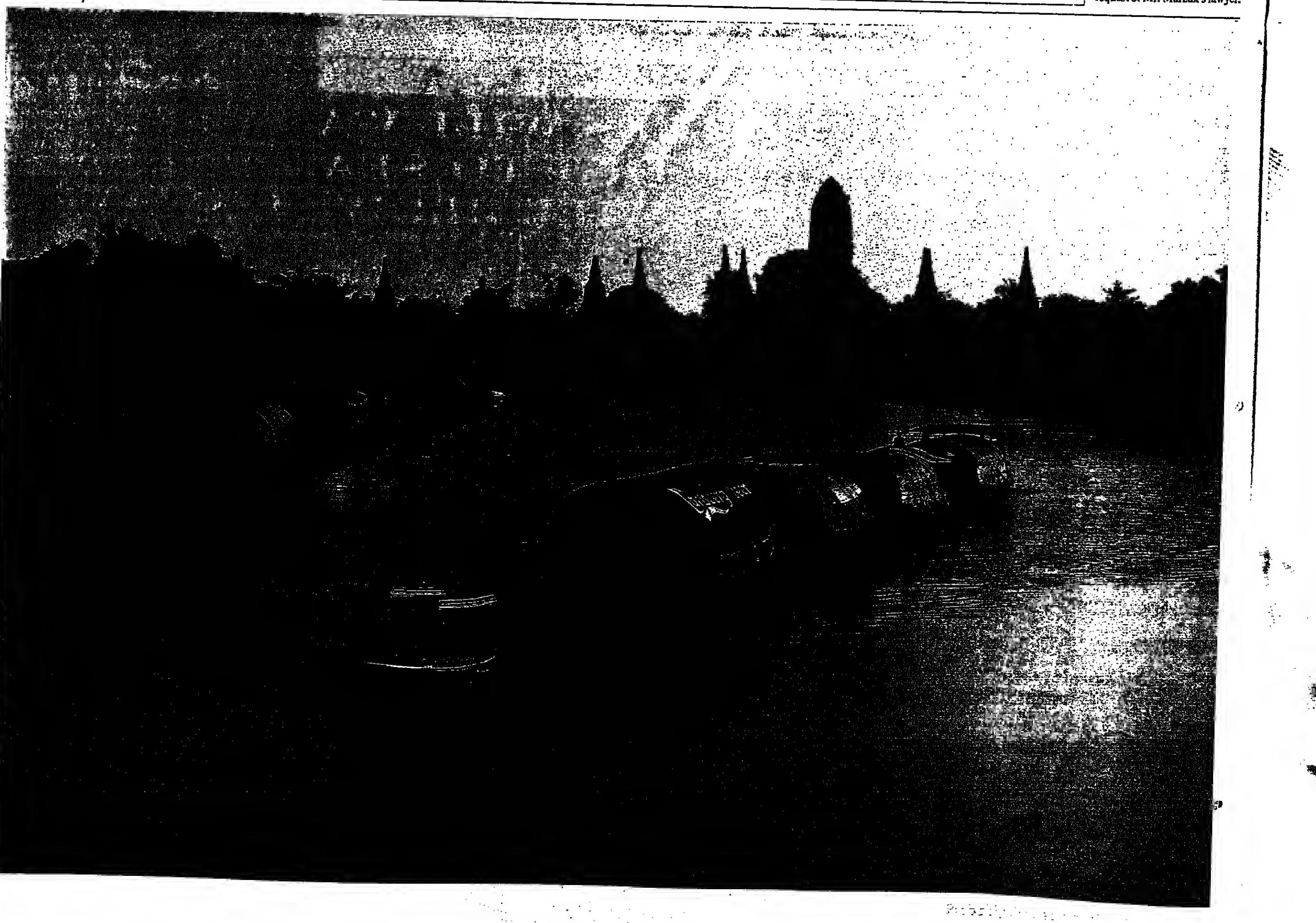
As about 2,000 Muslim and Croatian women, children and elderly men were being expelled from the town, officials say, the younger men were held in several locations, the ceramics factory being the largest. The officials say they believe several

hundred men were taken almost immediately to a camp nearby, in territory still held by the Bosnian Serbs.

In all, 13 men were interviewed who said they were interned in the last weeks that the Bosnian Serbs controlled the area. All had similar stories. Some said they had been held at another factory, some in the local jail, others at a nearby coal mine.

All said their ordeal began when the area was overrun by Bosnian Serb forces in April 1992. Those Croats and Muslims who had not left were subjected to daily harassment and beatings by Serbian authorities, and even by their Serbian neighbors, they said.

"Overnight, this valley became our torture cell," recalled Mujo Kuljanin. "Any Serb could do anything he wanted to one of us, even our children's playmates would turn against us."



INTERNATIONAL

Cubans Pay a Price to Curb AIDS

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, Cuba — The doctor knocked at Raul Burgos's home early one summer afternoon, interrupting lunch. He said there was a problem at the lab where Mr. Burgos had gone for a blood test after one of his friends was found to have AIDS.

When the doctor returned a few days later to Mr. Burgos's small town near the northern coast, it was to take him away for the rest of his life.

Almost a decade after Cuba became the first country in the world to quarantine people infected with HIV, the measure of control it has gained over the outbreak is the envy of many other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Yet as an inevitable rise in the number of patients forces Cuban health officials to rethink their approach to AIDS, a look inside one of the special sanatoriums that now dot the island reveals the largely hidden human costs of its success.

Four years after his forced admission to the sanatorium outside the city of Santa Clara in central Cuba, Mr. Burgos, now 22, tries to be fair about what has happened.

Were it not for the isolation of those infected, he reasons, more lives would be at risk. The food and medicine he receives are better than what he would get at home. Sometimes, he says, he is even grateful for the company of other young gay men who know what it is to see death so close.

But there are other facts of Mr. Burgos's life that besiege his spirit as surely as disease will ravage his body: the metal fence just beyond the trees; the minders who must go with him when he leaves the grounds; the harsh smile of the head of internal order, the man charged with disciplining patients who fail to observe the rules.

"We have lost our freedom; that is the most important thing there is," Mr. Burgos said. "That is why people fight wars."

Beneath a surface of resignation, some of the young residents of the sanatorium wage a low-intensity struggle of their own. Mostly, though, it seems a futile one.

Sitting by the sanatorium's empty basketball court one late-summer afternoon, a young man pulled back the bandages on one of his arms to show grotesquely blackened fingers. He injected the hand with some motor oil, he said, in the hope that he might be transferred to a regular hospital.

Another day, a young woman broke down in tears as she told of her long effort to persuade Health Ministry officials to let her pursue her dream of becoming a teacher. Only after completing her studies, said the woman, Arelis Rodriguez, was she informed that she would never be assigned a classroom.

"It is very difficult to be just sitting here, waiting to die," said Alexander Tribalta, Mrs. Rodriguez's husband. "Even if you try not to think about it all the time, you do."

Health officials who once shied from public discussion of their AIDS policy are now more open about acknowledging its problems.

Under regulations in place since last year, they emphasize, nearly 200 of the roughly 900 Cubans who are infected with HIV or have already developed AIDS have moved back home. Many more are allowed to leave the sanatoriums unchaperoned for several days or more.

For the first time, the officials also allowed a reporter to make several visits to a provincial sanatorium and to interview patients away from the doctors and administrators who normally monitor such conversations.

What the authorities have not done,

however, is to revise publicly their judgment that the need to protect healthy citizens from the human immunodeficiency virus outweighs the harm done in confining people.

"People are beginning to see that what we did works," said Reinaldo G. Gil, the epidemiologist in charge of the Health Ministry's AIDS programs. "At the start of the epidemic, putting people in the sanatoriums played a critical role in limiting the extent of infection."

The statistics seem to support his assertion. Through August, 1,159 Cubans had been found to be infected with HIV, including 248 who had died of AIDS. According to World Health Organization statistics, Cuba's AIDS rate, at 0.8 reported cases per 100,000 people, is one of the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean. By contrast, the Bahamas had 131.4 cases per 100,000 people in 1994; Bermuda, 77.2 per 100,000; Brazil, 4.7 cases, and Honduras, 13.6.

The Cubans' effort has included what health experts say is probably the most extensive program of HIV screening anywhere in the world. In a country of about 11 million citizens, more than 17 million tests for the virus have been carried out since the diagnosis in 1986 of Cuba's first AIDS patient.

Tests are now required for pregnant women, blood donors, people with sexually transmitted diseases and all Cubans who have lived abroad. Family practitioners in the vast community-medicine network are instructed to try to identify homosexual men and others at potentially greater risk of infection and encourage them to be tested as well.

The decision to quarantine those found to be infected was made, officials say, by President Fidel Castro himself.

Officials defend the approach as being no different from the sort taken elsewhere to control such infectious diseases as leprosy and tuberculosis.

Scandal Clouds Outlook for Sweden's No. 2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Deputy Prime Minister Mona Sahlin said Monday that she would decide her future as a candidate to succeed outgoing Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, only after the completion of an investigation into her admitted misuse of an official credit card.

"To be party leader I must have trust and I don't know if I have that," she said at a news conference. "I don't know if I want to be party leader."

Declaring "I'm not a cheater," the front-runner for prime minister refused Monday

to withdraw her name despite the uproar.

"I have been sloppy with my life, but I am not a dishonest person. I am not a cheat," said Mrs. Sahlin, who in addition to being deputy prime minister is the No. 2 leader of the governing Social Democratic Party.

Mrs. Sahlin has been expected to become Sweden's first woman prime minister after party leaders picked her as the sole candidate to succeed Mr. Carlsson.

Sitting alone at a rostrum before a mass of reporters and TV cameras, Mrs. Sahlin said, "I am ready to fight," and added, "I

welcome an investigation." She said that it would be up to the party to decide if it still wanted her to become its leader and thus prime minister. Even if it does, she added, she has not yet decided whether to take the job.

Mr. Carlsson plans to step down for personal reasons in March, two years before his term ends.

Last week, a newspaper obtained receipts showing that Mrs. Sahlin had been using government credit cards for such personal purchases as chocolate and diapers for her children. (Reuters, AP)

ON KILLING:

The Psychological Cost of Learning to Kill in War and Society

By Lieutenant Colonel Dave Grossman, 367 pages, \$24.95, Little, Brown.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

LIEUTENANT Colonel Dave Grossman, a former army psychologist and professor at West Point, has never killed in battle. But he has interviewed many men who have, and he has examined the writings of others who have studied the grim psychology of the authorized taking of human life.

His research has resulted in "On Killing," a book that is both disturbing and oddly reassuring in its description of the torment that accompanies the act by which one person deprives another of life.

Grossman's book is marred by repetitiveness and frequent recourse to the wooden jargon of behaviorist psychology. Nonetheless, it is a valuable contribution, full of arresting observations and insights of the

sort that make you alter the way you have thought about certain subjects, most notably the nature of battle.

Grossman's thesis is that there is a powerful natural disinclination, a taboo, even among soldiers, to the taking of human life. But the taboo has been breaking down both in battle and in society, with results that any reader of the late-night local news understands all too well. "On Killing" is a powerfully argued military psychologist's explanation for this sad fact.

"We are reaching that stage of desensitization at which the inflicting of pain and suffering has become a source of entertainment: vicarious pleasure rather than revulsion," Grossman writes. "We are learning to like it."

It was not, he argues, always like that. Citing studies of previous wars, he concludes that as many as 85 percent of ordinary soldiers have done their best not to kill, firing their weapons into the air, getting busy with supplies, running away.

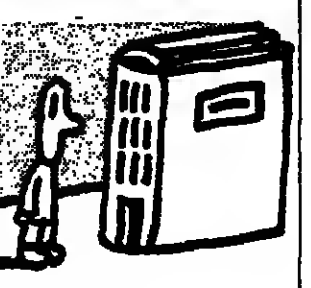
"At the decisive moment,"

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Lawrence J. Ellison, chairman of Oracle Corp., is rereading "The Fountainhead" by Ayn Rand.

"It wasn't quite as preachy as 'Atlas Shrugged.' She's a remarkable writer, and English is her second language, she's a Russian, and she's writing in a foreign language."

(Mitchell Martin, IHT)



Grossman writes, "each man became, in his heart, a conscientious objector who could not bring himself to kill the man standing before him."

In the Civil War, after the Battle of Gettysburg, about 90 percent of the 27,574 muskets recovered from the battlefield were loaded. Since 95 percent of a soldier's time was spent loading his weapon and only 5 percent firing it, "the obvious conclusion is that most soldiers were not trying to kill the enemy."

One satisfaction of "On Killing" is Grossman's methodical way of accounting for

facts that would seem to contradict his theory. How, for example, to explain the enormous casualties of most wars? He argues that heavy casualties have been brought about by the long duration of battles, in which the minority of soldiers who were shooting to kill slowly took their toll.

Among Grossman's most incisive passages are those in which he describes the conditions under which the willingness to kill becomes greater. This happens, for example, when killing has been turned by advanced training techniques into a conditioned reflex; when the enemy can be demonized by political or racial propaganda; when group pressure is especially intense, or when a leader who orders the killing is respected or feared.

During the Vietnam War, firing rates increased from the 15 to 20 percent of World War II to more than 90 percent, largely, Grossman writes, because of radical changes in the way soldiers were trained. The American soldier in Vietnam was "desensitized" and "conditioned" to overcome the normal resistance to killing.

That was done intentionally, with devastating results for Vietnam veterans, who found themselves condemned and excluded when they returned home. Grossman, turning to the increased acceptance of killing in society, writes that a similar sort of unintentional conditioning explains how "an epidemic, a virus of violence" has been unleashed now in America.

His theory is that video games and violence on television and in the movies have had some of the same effect on young people in America as the new training techniques had on soldiers sent to Vietnam.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ALEXEI Dreyev beat Nick DeFirmian in Round 6 in the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt International Tournament.

The Benoni Defense is one of the most combative of the queenside openings because it unbalances the pawn position, creating a kingside pawn majority for White and one on the opposite wing for Black. After 7...Bg7, White's main objective will be a breakthrough with a timely e5, whereas Black aims for an advance en masse with ...b5, ...c4 and ...b4.

The slow-going 8 h3 prevents a pin with ...Bg4, but it lets the white king tarry in the center a move longer than usual. Thus, DeFirmian adopted the currently popular gambit with 8...O-O 9 Bd3 b5! After 10 Nb5, the wild 10...Ne4 can lead to unclear complications, like those in a P. Almaguer-L. Perez encounter, which proceeded 11 Be4 Qa5 12 Ne3 Be3 13 bc Ba6 14 Kd2.

De Firmian diverged with

10...Re8, but then in place of 11 Nd2 Nd5, also with murky complexities, Dreyev chose the positional 11 O-O Ne4 12 Re1 a6 13 Na3 Nf6 14 Re8 Re8 15 Bg5 Bf6 16 Qd2 Nd7 17 Ne4 Bh7 18 Be4. After 18...Bg5 19 Ng5



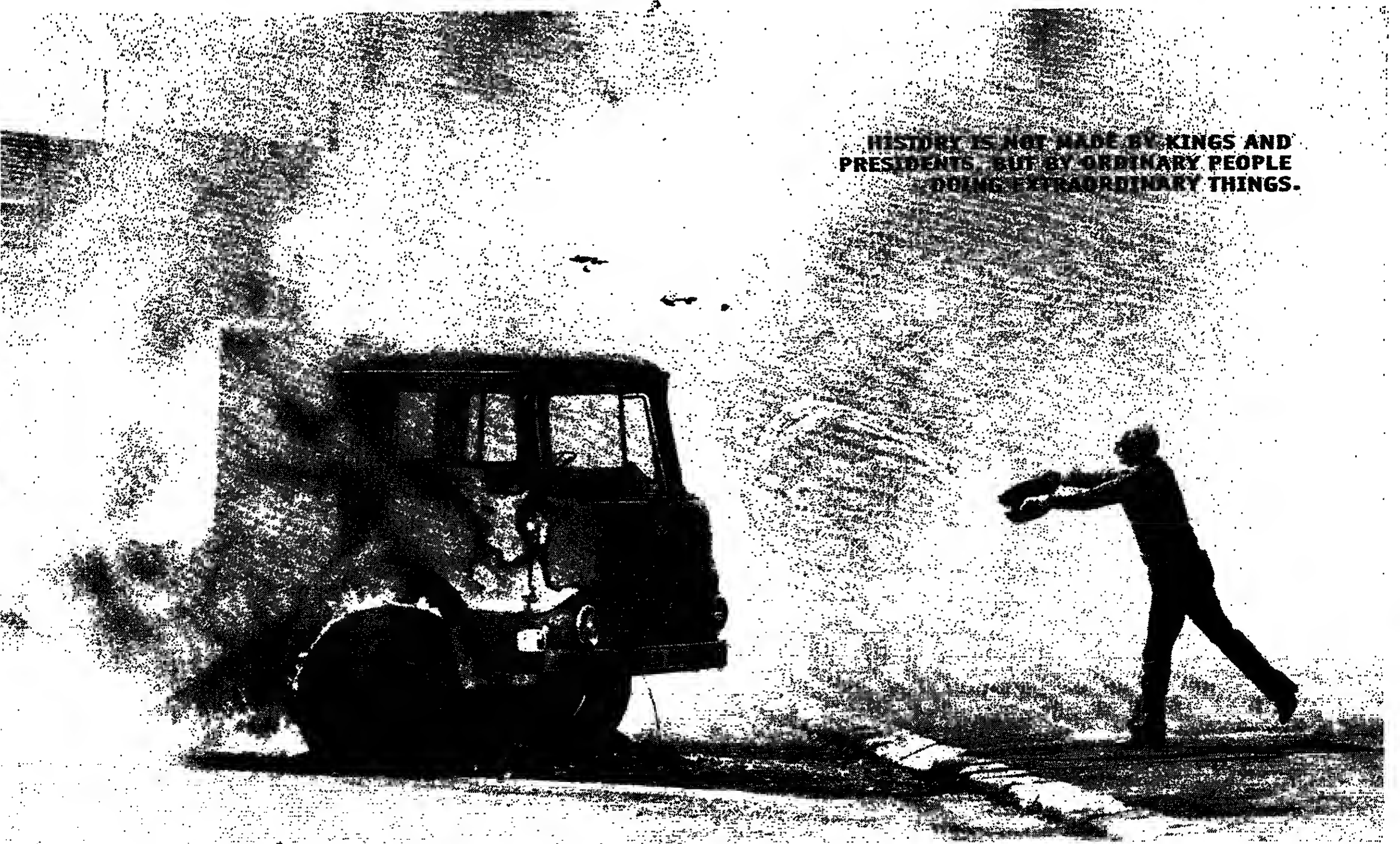
Position after 23...Kg8

Nd6 20 Re1, DeFirmian's aggressive 20...h6 provoked Dreyev to start a terrific, unexpected onslaught with 21 Nf7! After 21...Kf7 22 Qb6, defense by 22...Ne4 could be defeated by 23 Qh7! Kf8 24 Re4 Bd5 25 Rf4

Nf6 26 Qg6 Rf7 27 Rf6 Rf7 28 Qh6 Ke7 29 Rd6. In this same hypothetical line, 23...Ng7 24 Re4 Bc8 25 Rf4 Bf5 26 Qg5 27 Nd6 Ke7 28 Nf5 gf 29 Rf5 Qc1 30 Kg2 Qh2 31 Qh4 Kd7 32 Rf7 Kd6 33 Qe7 Kd5 34 Qd7 Kc4 35 Rf4 Kc3 36 Qg7 Kc2 37 Qg6 Kd2 38 Qd6 Kc2 39 Qc5 is disastrous for Black. In this line, if 27...Kf8, then 28 Qh6 Ke7 29 Qa8! Kd6 30 h4! Qh4 31 gf Qg5 32 Kf7 wins.

So DeFirmian tried 22...Ng7, but after 23 Bg6 Kg8 24 Re6! Bd5 25 Rd6 Be4 26 Rd8 Rd8 27 Qh4! wins either the f6 knight or the c4 bishop, leaving Black with only rook-and-minor piece for queen. De Firmian gave up.

BENONI DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Dreyev	DeFirmian	Dreyev	DeFirmian
1 d4	Nf6	14 Re8	Ne6
2 c4	Nd5	15 Bg5	Bf6
3 Nf3	c5	16 Qd2	Nd7
4 e5	ed	17 Ne4	Bh7
5 exd6	ed	18 Bg4	Bg5
6 Nc3	gf	19 Ng5	Nd6
7 e4	Bg7	20 Re1	h6
8 h3	O-O	21 Nf7	ET?
9 Bd3	b5	22 Qb6	Kg8
10 Nb5	Re8	23 Bg6	Bd5
11 O-O	Ne4	24 Re6	Be4
12 Re1	a6	25 Rd8	Rd8
13 Na3	Nf6	26 Qh4	Rd6



HISTORY IS NOT MADE BY KINGS AND PRESIDENTS, BUT BY ORDINARY PEOPLE DOING EXTRAORDINARY THINGS.

Ask any news reporter who has spent years in the field which, of all the things they have witnessed in their long careers, was the most impressive.

We predict that they will not start

telling you about the coronation of a king, or the inauguration of a president. Instead they will recall a face, remember a person, perhaps from long ago, in a faraway place, who did something that stunned them.

Maybe it was an old woman who gave up her place on a refugee boat so that a mother and child could escape certain death. Or the dignity with which an ordinary family, confronted with the unthinkable,

endured famine, flood, disease or war. It might have been an act of insane courage, by someone whose name will never find a place in history books.

The history books are wrong. The real

history of the world is being enacted by millions of ordinary people right now.

History is happening all around us. We have to get in there amongst it and report it as it happens. We set up CNN

International to do just this. If you are a student of history, turn on your TV set and watch the news as it turns into history before your eyes.

CNN INTERNATIONAL

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

France's Challenge

Jacques Chirac's presidency of France began last spring with a burst of energy and high public expectations. But the initial mood was deflated when the new government could not deliver on its belated campaign promises of swift and painless economic revival. Mr. Chirac, whose term runs until 2002, still has plenty of time to turn things around. But he needs to begin making the tough economic policy decisions he evaded as a candidate and in his first few months.

Nobody, least of all someone with Mr. Chirac's long experience in government, should have believed it would be possible to slash unemployment, reduce taxes and sharply lower budget deficits all at the same time. The new government tried to pursue these conflicting objectives, but the result has been a frustrating stalemate.

So the solid majority support that Mr. Chirac enjoyed in May has evaporated. Prime Minister Alain Juppé has sunk even lower after barely escaping prosecution for providing his family with city-owned apartments at below-market rents in his former job as deputy mayor of Paris. The Juppés must vacate their apartments by the end of the year to avoid formal charges.

As Americans well know, politicians everywhere love to court voters with promises of tax cuts and balanced budgets. But when the same voters protest reductions in services and entitlements, politicians tend to back off, leaving deficit reduction for another day.

In France, however, such procrastination is no longer possible because of strict European Union requirements that

France cut its budget deficit almost in half by 1997 to qualify for entry into the planned European Monetary Union. Joining the monetary union is the centerpiece of French European policy. But the deficit target cannot be met without unpopular cuts, unpopular tax increases or both.

Two months ago, Finance Minister Alain Madelin proposed cutting civil service pensions and was forced to resign. More recently, Mr. Juppé announced a public sector pay freeze, which was greeted last week by a national work stoppage. Unions also fiercely oppose any reduction in France's traditional five- to six-week annual vacation. The government could strengthen its hand by pushing ahead with public sector deregulation. But it hesitates, fearing a political backlash.

Similarly, unemployment, the most potent issue in French politics, cannot be greatly reduced without sacrifices by those now employed. In an integrated global economy, it is not possible to sustain uncompetitive wage and benefit levels without paying a huge price in deficits or jobs. Like his predecessor, François Mitterrand, Mr. Chirac is learning that France's ability to indulge in populist economics is sharply constrained by the more orthodox policies of its main European partners.

Mr. Chirac has a deserved reputation for obstinacy in day-to-day battles. But in his long career he has also demonstrated that he can learn from past mistakes and sharply change course when necessary. That is what he needs to do now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Racism and Euphemism

As we write, the march and speeches planned for Monday in Washington have yet to take place. They will be their own story. But there is a particular aspect of the way many people seem to be writing and speaking and thinking about the proceedings that is already very clear and deserving of notice—especially because it represents a kind of evasion and avoidance of hard truths, a kind of dainty stepping around them, that could continue in the aftermath of Monday's events. We are thinking of the distancing language that has appeared in newspapers (including The Washington Post) and also in much of the reporting and commentary elsewhere, on television and in political forums.

The operative language comes in two principal forms. The first involves the use of the word "critics." "Critics," it will be said (or even marginally "some critics"), consider the vicious epithets that Louis Farrakhan has been hurling at various groups of other Americans over the years to be insulting or demeaning—or something. The implication, of course, is that only these "critics" so find, that the characterization is really open to question. Which it is not. To take the raw, offensive things that Minister Farrakhan has said about white people in general, gays, Jews and others, and pronounce that "some critics" have found them raw and offensive is tantamount to giving, say, Mark Fuhrman the benefit of the same qualification. One would never say that "critics" found Mark Fuhrman's commentary racist or insulting or whatever. It was all that and worse, pure garbage.

The second principal form of this dis-

tancing combines the idea of these sensitive critics, whoever they may be, with the bland notion of "controversy" and, above all, "controversial statements." "Controversial," as it is habitually used on this particular subject, tends to signal someone else's controversy. It strongly implies that there is some element of doubt as to whether what is being argued about merits the fuss. It is merely "controversial." Maybe what one side in the controversy thinks is bad really isn't; that is the only logical inference that can be drawn from such phrasing.

The effect of the usage throughout commentary on Louis Farrakhan's pronouncements over the years has equally been to minimize the outrageousness of those pronouncements and make taking offense at them seem a rather parochial, self-interested reaction, confined to his particular targets. Again we call Mark Fuhrman to the stand. The way all this is being used in relation to Minister Farrakhan is the equivalent of what would be a shocking and disgusting lapse in relation to Detective Fuhrman, comparable to designating his remarks as "controversial" and offensive "to African-Americans."

Detective Fuhrman's brutal, racist blather was offensive to all Americans who have even a minimal sense of justice and decency. The same is or surely should be true of comparable brutal, verbal assaults on other groups as groups in our public debate. This is not just a question of someone else's "controversy," or some anonymous, sorehead "critic's" complaint.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

DNA Evidence

The potential value of DNA evidence as an identification tool in criminal cases has been clear for a decade. A person's highly individual genetic code is carried in the DNA of every cell. But the bombing of the scientific evidence in the O. J. Simpson case highlighted glaring deficiencies in how DNA evidence gets collected and tested—a problem, unfortunately, that is not isolated to the astonishingly inept police lab in Los Angeles.

There was no shortage of DNA evidence in the Simpson case. But mistakes by the police laboratory in handling the blood samples made it possible to challenge the evidence. Police collected some blood evidence weeks after the murders had been committed, raising suspicion that the blood might have been planted. Technicians spilled Mr. Simpson's blood in the same lab where, shortly after, other samples would be tested, opening the possibility of inadvertent contamination. Jurors, who were also weighing evidence of Detective Mark Fuhrman's perjury and racism, questioned how the DNA got in the incriminating samples.

As Gina Kolata reported in The New York Times, many experts believe that the poor performance of the police lab in the Simpson case may typify what hap-

pens in lower-profile cases nationally. The severe blow dealt the prosecution by the sloppy handling of the forensic evidence should serve as a warning not just to the Los Angeles Police Department but to other police agencies around America that rely on similarly substandard labs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Procrastinating in Austria

The fundamental problem of Austrian politics is the budget deficit and the reluctance of the two center parties to take unpopular measures to correct it, especially in view of the coming elections. The December elections will show what the Austrian people really want: what the reformed People's Party, which has returned to its principles and divorced itself from the "waterloo socialism" of the Social Democrats, or a shift to the right in favor of Jörg Haider's populist Liberals. Of course, the vote may be inconclusive. But putting problems off indefinitely will only make them more difficult to confront later.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

What Yitzhak and Yasser Say to Mona and Maya

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — After Israeli and Palestinian negotiators in Oslo finished their first draft peace accords and initiated them, Palestinian negotiator Abu Alaa wrote a note at the bottom of Israeli negotiator Uri Savir's official copy. It was directed at Mr. Savir's daughter, Maya, and said: "Dear Maya, I have a daughter your age. I hope you will meet her one day ... Abu Alaa." Mr. Savir wrote a similar note at the bottom of Abu Alaa's copy, directed at his daughter Mona.

The good news is that Maya and Mona have met and today are friends. The bad news is that they are still pretty unusual among Israelis and Palestinians.

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators have become real partners in this peace process. "I know all of his quirks and he knows all of mine," Yitzhak Rabin says of Yasser Arafat. But that is not true of their respective populations.

This is a peace treaty between the tops of two pyramids, but the bases, while they have gone along with it, have not embraced it the way their leaders have.

During Phase I this gap didn't matter much, because the peace was implemented largely in the Gaza Strip, where the two

populations were not intertwined. But that is not true in Phase II, which just began. It involves taking two populations living together in the West Bank (the most sensitive territory in this conflict) and getting them to separate from each other, while simultaneously cooperating so that their separation remains peaceful. Such a complex arrangement will work only if the two peoples — not just the two leaders — see themselves to some degree as partners.

For Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin to transform their personal peace into a peace between peoples will require them to do business differently.

Israelis will judge Mr. Arafat on one issue: whether he delivers for them physical and psychological security. He has to use every means, and appear to use every means, to prevent attacks on Israelis. There is no time (or room) for excuses or a learning curve.

More important, he has to start speaking differently in Arabic. Israelis are not much interested in what Mr. Arafat says to them, but they are keenly interested in

what he says to his own people about Israel, about his goals and about those who oppose this process.

Israeli negotiators might be ready to shrug it off when they hear that Mr. Arafat is still using terms like "jihad" or holy war. But the Israeli public will not. Mr. Arafat can foster partnership with the Israeli people only if he talks to his own people differently.

Arafat cannot achieve a partnership with Israelis while talking to Palestinians with the traditional language of Palestinian rejectionism, said the Middle East expert Stephen Cohen. "Terms like 'refugees,' 'Jerusalem,' 'the Covenant' were seen historically as code words for the destruction of Israel. Mr. Arafat can use these symbols only if he reinterprets them as goals to be achieved within the framework of the partnership with Israel."

For Palestinians, the test of whether Mr. Rabin is being a real partner is whether he delivers to them control over their own lives. Israel has to find the right balance between protecting its legitimate security interests and not strangling Palestinians' efforts to create their own political and economic institutions.

Israel's restriction on the movement of Palestinian goods and workers between Gaza and the West Bank is one such constraint on Palestinian development.

Palestinians will also be listening to how Mr. Rabin talks to Israelis, and whether he can redefine some of the symbols of Zionism, like "Judea and Samaria," the biblical terms for the West Bank, which for Palestinians were code words for occupation.

Mr. Rabin has to (and is trying to) distinguish between Israel's historical attachment to these places and its political ownership. Israelis will always remain emotionally attached to areas of the West Bank, and their access to them must never be denied. But they do not have to have military control over every place to which they are emotionally attached.

Only when Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin take the myths of the conflict and do for them what they have done for each other — normalize them, pragmatize them and de-demonize them — will partnership be possible on the people level. Only then will there be enough Monas and Mayas to sustain this peace.

The New York Times.

Expose the Blood-Money Supply Lines to Saddam's Baghdad

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Sunday was election day in Iraq. The result was not too close to call. On the basis of early returns, exit polls and long-range precision, I was able to project the winner, Saddam Hussein.

His opponent, who is nobody, got zero percent. Because the ballot was not secret, the dictator's campaign theme was sure to work wonders on the electorate. Political gurus everywhere imagine a bumper sticker that's a real grabber: "Vote for Saddam or die."

We may laugh at his need for a new mandate, but the "re-election" is part of his plan to rebuild both internal and external power. He is uncontented, getting more dangerous every day.

The man the world put in charge of monitoring Saddam Hussein's development of weapons of mass destruction reports that the Iraqi dictator is at it again.

Rolf Ekeus is a Swedish diplo-

mat who could give the United Nations a good name. He listens; he and his investigating team follow up; and he reports what he is able to find, even when members of the Security Council want a wholly different story from him.

Early this year, I went to see Mr. Ekeus at UN headquarters in New York to check out information about Iraq's weapons facilities that Iraqi sources had told me Saddam was hiding from international inspectors. Mr. Ekeus did not bluster that press interest was unhelpful, as many bureaucrats do. He had most of the data about biological sites, and checked out the rest, which then appeared in this space (Feb. 17) in a piece about "Dr. Germs."

Caught red-handed, and with additional facts about to be spilled by a defectoring thug, Saddam's toxicologists admitted to the UN com-

mission what they had long denied — that germs had been produced in Iraq to be put in missile warheads to attack enemy cities.

Because Saddam had been lying about his secret germ production, nations eager to lift the sanctions on Iraq were frustrated in their desire to begin business as usual. France, China and Russia on the Security Council, as well as Germany and Ukraine, Bulgaria and North Korea, want Iraq pumping and selling oil again, providing the money to buy their nuclear and missile technology.

For a decade, these countries and a few others have denigrated reports of Saddam's acquisition of mass-destruction armaments as alarmist. So did the CIA for too long; reports in this space, before the Gulf war, of impending Iraqi nuclear production were dismissed with "not for five to 10

years." Now we know that Saddam was just three months away from his Hiroshima-size device.

Experience has shown that alarmism is impossible when it comes to the Iraqi dictator. Last week, as R. Jeffrey Smith reported in The Washington Post, Mr. Ekeus revealed that Iraq — even today — has "a very advanced procurement system" for importing missile parts, high-tech fuels and guidance systems.

Not only has Saddam been concealing his nuclear, chemical and biological capacity from UN eyes, he is now buying copyable components for a delivery system. His scientists and engineers are in place, and have not forgotten how to fill a warhead with the potential to kill a city.

It may be, before a critical point is reached, that some nation that has taken hits from his Scud missiles before will have to take out facilities like Ibn al-Haytham, to

another chorus of world tut-tutting. Before then, however, can we not know the specific identities of Saddam's suppliers? I do my bit from time to time, but Mr. Ekeus, protective of sources and unwilling to upset specific UN members, refuses to name names.

Where is Der Spiegel's *Fingerring* going to the German frons helping Saddam? Can Le Monde, with its intelligence contacts, be afflicted with *ennui* at the dirty dealings of French companies? Is the newly free Russian press fearful of upsetting the *mafia* supply line to Baghdad? Is the vast press corps at UN headquarters incapable of digging out a few corrupt corporate names?

Public exposure of illicit blood-money contracts would dry up some of Saddam's best sources. No story is more important than the rearmament of a mass murderer.

The New York Times.

Next for NATO, a New Top Man Who Could Well Be a Woman

By Frederick Bonmart

BRUSSELS — The ax is raised. On Thursday when Parliament accepts the recommendation of its commission to allow Belgium's highest court to examine Willy Claes, the ax will fall. NATO will have to find a new secretary-general.

Mr. Claes has not been accused of any personal gain from an alleged gift to his party by the Italian aerospace firm which obtained the contract to supply helicopters to the Belgian army when he was economy minister. But he is under investigation for prior knowledge of this offer.

Regardless of his guilt or innocence, NATO cannot be seen to be led by a public figure under a cloud. Nor can it afford, at this critical moment, to have its main administrator occupied with organizing his personal defense on a serious charge. For the alliance is now faced with decisions that

have to be made and then applied on matters so important that they will determine its very existence.

Its peace implementation force for Bosnia is being set up, but problems of financing, cooperation with participating non-NATO nations (particularly Russia) and the relationship with the United Nations still have to be resolved.

Progress toward democracy and crystallization of Western values in the Central and East European countries must not be undermined by the need to strike a balance between their pressure to join and NATO's ability to absorb them.

Above all, the momentum must be maintained in the budding relationship between the alliance and Russia to create a solid European security structure.

The nature of NATO and the job of its most senior civilian of-

ficial have undergone change. The alliance is a unique organization, not only in its latent overwhelming military power, but in its democratic structure. Although leadership from the larger countries, particularly America, is essential, it can function only with the consensus of all member governments and their publics.

This was obtained more easily under the permanent threat of Soviet attack. It is much harder in the present less threatening but more unstable international environment. Today's secretary-general must have personal qualities that are not only superior but unusual.

He or she must be able to coordinate and, if necessary, convince reluctant ministers to overcome national impediments in the wider interest; must help engender and maintain public confidence in

the aims and capabilities of the organization; must be able to guide from inside while leaving the limelight to the national leaders who are NATO's real masters.

Any candidate would have (or ally to subordinate his or her personal views to those of NATO's members in council. He or she is their chief executive rather than their leader. The post has lost much of its former glamour.

The selection process has always been complicated by national obstacles which automatically eliminated candidates from certain countries. A Greek or Turkish candidate was excluded due to mutual national antagonisms; a Luxembourg or an Icelandic candidate because of the small size or lack of military forces. Also, no Frenchman was acceptable, as France does not participate in the integrated military structure.

No American could be considered, as the two main military positions, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic and Supreme Allied Commander Europe, are held by Americans.

The need for speed will prevent any immediate structural changes. It would not be possible to relieve General George A. Joulwan from his post as Supreme Allied Commander Europe while he is raising his Bosnia peace implementation force, merely to accommodate an American secretary-general. Nor could France, regardless of its recently more cooperative attitude toward NATO, rejoin the integrated military structure overnight.

Of those previously considered, Britain's former Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd now has an important appointment in the private sector and is unlikely to want to change. Similarly his replacement, Malcolm Rifkind, will not wish to abandon a post he

has long coveted and in which he is flourishing.

Germany's defense minister, Volker Rühe, is believed to be interested, but he has a reputation for independence, and has committed himself to rapid NATO enlargement, which may not suit the other nations. Among many Italian names, no clear candidate emerges.

Among the smaller allies, senior public figures are more prepared to make the change from national politics. From Denmark, former Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; from Norway, former UN negotiator Thorvald Stoltenberg; from the Netherlands, Ruud Lubbers and Hans van den Broek have been previously considered. None of these men appear an evident choice.

One name has scarcely been mentioned. Although all former secretaries-general have been men, women are by no means excluded, and a highly able one is in the category of possibilities. Admittedly, her command of French, one of NATO's two official languages, is weak, but this should not be an insuperable obstacle.

A bigger one may be her wish not to leave her present task. But Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland could be the very individual to bring the alliance successfully into the next century.

International Herald Tribune.

Government Intervention Matters

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Here is a theory that once enjoyed the status of economic holy writ: When an economy goes sour, businesses cut prices and workers accept lower wages. As costs and prices fall, demand rises to meet supply, and the sluggish economy automatically perks up at a new "equilibrium." In other words, depressed economies contain a built-in self-cure.

Students of economics will recognize here the dim outlines of the "classical" market theory that prevailed well into the Great Depression, when real-world conditions belied it spectacularly.

Indeed, it was not until John Maynard Keynes published "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money" in 1936 that economists began to see why depressions were not necessarily self-correcting.

Keynes's recommendations were so shocking to the old order that their merit was very slowly conceded. Governments, he said, should if necessary borrow to stimulate demand; and it would be better to hire people to dig holes or build pyramids (policies still dismissed by smart-aleck ignoramus as "leaf-raking") than to wait for grotesque levels of unemployment to correct themselves.

What is my point? A random thought or two inspired by the news that Robert Lucas Jr. of the University of Chicago has received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science.

My learned friends tell me that it is richly deserved. About a quarter-century ago, Mr. Lucas devised "rational expectations" theory, which says in essence that major actors in the

economy become so canny through experience that they know all the government's moves and anticipate and discount their results, ultimately nullifying their intended effect.

No doubt there is truth here, as there is in Mr. Lucas's skepticism of the wisdom of his own guild. "As an advice-giving profession," he once declared, "we are way over our heads."

It is said that Mr. Lucas and his disciples have dealt a death blow to the "myth" of "fine-tuning," the idea that government fiscal and monetary policies can chart the course of a sophisticated mixed economy like that of the United States and the other major industrial powers.

Let us concede, as many economists now seem to do, that "rational expectations" will trump "fine-tuning" in most instances. But if economics cannot be fine-tuned, does that mean that economics cannot be tuned at all?

That seems a pessimistic, if not nihilistic, assumption, certainly in contradiction with the hopes of the great Employment Act of 1946, which mandates government attention to price stability and full employment.

Amid all the current glorification of "the market," presumably reinforced by Mr. Lucas's skepticism of the efficacy of government policies, we need to remember that there are good policies and bad ones, smart ones and stupid ones; and that they do have an effect — even the policy of having no policy does. They are still capable of inflicting significant and often pointless misery.

I have yet to be persuaded that the basic insights of Keynes have been supplanted — especially his demolition of the idea that an industrial economy, like the human body, is homeostatic and will heal itself if given time. Yes, of course. But how much time? As Keynes said, "In the long run we are all dead."

When I had my encounter as a student with Keynesian theory 40 years ago, we were required to read and absorb "The General Theory" itself, not just pale spinoffs and paraphrases. Anyone who studied Keynes in the original could see that he was a great explorer with a skeptical mind who would have resisted the transformation of his or anyone else's analysis of the malaises of the modern industrial economy into cast-iron dogma.

Indeed, he came to deliver us from thralldom to "defunct economists."

What Keynes never doubted, however, was that governments have great power in the industrial age to inflict or prolong misery, and that it makes a great difference whose ideas they think they are following.

It may be that economists under the influence of Robert Lucas have been stricken with modesty about their advice, and that may be good. It may be also that government economic planning must be either spectacularly wise or spectacularly terrible to have a real effect.

What cannot be doubted is that economic advice still has a role to play, whether or not you think that an economy can be fine-tuned. Thanks to Keynes, the old way — no tuning at all — is now unthinkable.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Two U.S. Gatherings: Celebrating and Rejecting the Music in All Human Hearts

NEW YORK — Martin Luther King's dream was on television last week and was to be on again Monday night. The trumpet virtuoso Wynton Marsalis opened his four-part series last Monday with the words: "I'm Wynton Marsalis and this is my jazz orchestra. We're in the Berkshires of Massachusetts visiting the maestro, Seiji Ozawa, and the Tanglewood Music Center artists. We've brought these two ensembles together to hear how fundamental elements are shared by different musical styles."

The series, a gem, is called "Marsalis on Music." It is designed to give young people an appreciation of both jazz and classical music. The set was a rehearsal barn at Tanglewood. Filled with the music of Tchaikovsky and Ellington, and an enchanted audience of children 9 to 12 years old, the

By Bob Herbert

barn became a place where Americans' most difficult and elusive of dreams could be realized, if only for a moment. Some of these children's parents were not yet born when Dr. King, in the shimmering heat of August 1963, stood on the speaker's platform at the Lincoln Memorial and told us of his dream and his faith. "With this faith," he said, "we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood."

Unlike the television series, it was not an attempt to bring seemingly disparate elements together — to explore, for example, the sameness of the rhythms that run through music and the human heart. And unlike the effort by Dr. King and his colleagues in 1963, it was not an attempt "to transform the jangling discords of our nation" by celebrating, in blatant and brave defiance of all the odds, the ideal of brotherhood.

This Monday's gathering was the opposite of that. It was the theme of inclusiveness turned upside down. Whites needed not apply, nor women of any hue. Instead of unity, it promoted divisiveness on many fronts. And as if whites vs. blacks provided not conflict enough, Louis Farrakhan has been successful in pitting blacks against blacks. It takes no effort to understand why legions of African-

American men marched with Mr. Farrakhan Monday. They encounter precious few welcoming arms elsewhere in society, and Mr. Farrakhan is more than happy to receive them. He understands what A. Philip Randolph told President John F. Kennedy in 1963 about young people in the inner city. According to Taylor Branch, in his book "Parting the Waters," Mr. Randolph — who directed the 1963 march — said: "They

have no faith in anybody white. They have no faith in the Negro leadership. They have no faith in God. They have no faith in the government. In other words, they believe the hand of the society is against them."

That absence of faith has grown a hundredfold in the last 30 years, and Mr. Farrakhan is a master at exploiting it. There is an epidemic of grief and a shortage of hope among black Americans. But those af-



Images of the Romanovs' Idyll

By Mary Cantwell

NEW YORK — The photographs of the girls in their summer dresses, flitting like white butterflies across a broad lawn, or sitting with their parents and little brother for a family portrait, are haunting. But then, all the photos of the Romanov family are haunting, especially those of the children.

Four pretty girls, a sickly boy — even if we did not know their fate, we would pause at

MEANWHILE

their pictures. They all look so rich, so grand and so impossibly innocent. But we do know their fate, and we read of it again and again because it is only human to be fascinated by the ghastly (the bullets ricocheted off the diamonds sewn into the girls' corsets) and by the toppling of the mighty. Shakespeare's "Let us sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of the death of kings" is never far from my mind when I read about the execution of Russia's royal family in Yekaterinburg 77 years ago, during the Russian Revolution.

Lately it has become close to impossible not to read about the Romanovs. In 1991, their bones, along with those of the doctor and three servants who died with them, were excavated from the pit in which the ge-

ologist and filmmaker who had located them 12 years before had reburied them. (Two of them — the tsarevitch and either the elusive Anastasia or the 19-year-old Marie — are missing and presumed incinerated.) Bits and pieces of the Romanovs have since been to England and the United States for testing, and now that the DNA evidence has confirmed the existing remains are indeed those of the Russian royal family, they are to be buried. In February, they will join their ancestors in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg.

I have traveled in Russia, but never to St. Petersburg. So, curious about the imperial vault, I turned to the Marquis de Custine and his "Empire of the Czar."

Actually, whenever I want to know something about Russia I turn to Custine, a French aristocrat whose father and grandfather were guillotined during the Terror, and whose book is a monument to perception. During his visit in 1839, Custine visited the tombs in the Fortress of St. Petersburg, which also contains the tombs of state prisoners. He was chilled by them. Reading his account, so was I.

"My eyes were on these tombs while I was yet searching for them, so difficult was it to imagine that a square stone, of about the length and breadth of a bed, newly covered with a green cloth embroidered with the imperial arms, could be the cemetery of the Empress Catherine I, of Peter I, Catherine II and of so many other princes, down to the Emperor Alexander....

"In this funeral citadel, the dead appeared to me more free than the living. If it had been a philosophical idea which suggested the inclosing in the same tomb the prisoners of the emperor and the prisoners of death — the conspirators and the monarchs against whom they conspired — I should respect it; but I see in it nothing more than the cynicism of absolute power — the brutal security of a despotism which feels itself safe."

It seems a strange place for those five innocents, who must surely have been disabused of their illusions during their months of captivity. Even so, when one reads of their meek descent of the cellar stairs, of how the girls were carrying their pet spaniel and pillows for their mother and brother, one doubts they knew what it truly meant to be a Romanov until their executioners aimed their revolvers.

New York Times Service



"We sell the most valuable commodity. Time. Our core business is selling tv, radio and cable

airtime. We're creating new businesses at home and expanding abroad," says Tom Olson,

President/CEO of Katz Media Group Inc., an AMEX IPO in April 1995. "Since listing, the

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Powell's Prospects

William Safire ("Too Bad, General, but You're Wrong About the Balkans, Too," *Opinion*, Sept. 22) appears to confirm your "50 Years Ago" excerpt of a few days earlier, where General Douglas MacArthur is quoted as saying that Japan will never again become a world power.

It may well be that army generals are not the best of prophets, but they are certainly leaders, and that is what is desperately needed in the Western world. They may even learn in office, which the present incumbent finds difficult. Dwight Eisenhower managed it well enough, and I sincerely hope that I will have the chance to vote for Colin Powell in November. The present field is somewhat less than dismal.

RICHARD L. ROCKSTROH, Chelles, France.

are profoundly out of touch with mainstream America. JEFFERSON WRIGHT, Brussels.

Anthony Lewis ("Powell Has a Real Chance of Success," *Opinion*, Sept. 26) should have advised Colin Powell to run for vice president under Senator Bob Dole. That way, he could learn the job before applying for it.

P. C. HOLZBERGER, Logrian, France.

Wrong on Drugs

Regarding "No, Drugs Can Leave You Dead" (*A.M. Rosenthal, Opinion*, Sept. 23): To say that the tolerant attitude in the Netherlands has failed is incorrect. It has not led to a huge increase in addiction. Furthermore, because much of the cannabis is grown within the country, the price remains low and users rarely have to resort to theft to fund it. Contrast this with Britain, where it is estimated that as much as 90 percent of the \$4.5 billion spent on drugs each year is funded by crime. The clean needle program in the Netherlands means that only 8 percent of AIDS victims in Holland are addicts, compared with 26 percent in the United States.

To suggest that legalization would increase drug use is insulting and patronizing. The fact is that those who do not want drugs will not take them.

UN Scenarios

Regarding "A Struggling UN Must Now Appreciate the Art of the Possible" (*Opinion*, Oct. 7): I enjoyed the article by Australia's foreign minister, Gareth Evans. However, I believe he misses the point with his comparisons, as interesting as they are. The point is that McDonald's commands the loyalty of many millions of customers to enable it to maintain its operations; the New York fire department is deemed fit to do an adequate job to continue in existence, and Price Waterhouse retains the confidence of its partners to keep the operation going.

The issue for the United Nations is whether, given the current circumstances, its shareholders want to continue devoting resources to its operations as presently structured. This question needs addressing before ambitious, external fundraising schemes, which would not win support in the current atmosphere, are considered.

JOHN MILLS, Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL

Anti-Nuke Shirts Get Under Paris's Skin

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac was surprised and baffled by worldwide protests against his decision to resume French underground nuclear testing in the Pacific last month, his aides say; what really hurt was the feeling that France's partners in the European Union didn't like the tests.

Just how much some French officials take offense at being pilloried became abundantly clear recently to a group of 25 Danish high school students who arrived by train at the Gare du Nord wearing anti-nuclear "Chirac, non!" T-shirts and found their way barred by a phalanx of crack French police.

News of their unusual experience trickled out in Danish newspapers last week and were confirmed by French and Danish officials Monday after appearing in the French daily *Le Monde*. French authorities acknowledged that the facts

were more or less as the newspapers reported them, and they promised a more detailed explanation by the Ministry of the Interior.

It would be "Paris, non!" for them, the ban-the-bomb Danish students from Tarnby were told, unless they stripped off the offending T-shirts. After negotiation got them nowhere, they took them off.

This still did not satisfy the police, who warned that subversive vestments could provoke anti-French feelings and be taken as an insult to the chief of state. The forces of order took the offending young Danes under escort to their hotel near the Place de la République.

"They were spotted by French border police in the train on the way down to Paris and were told then to cover up before they arrived," a high-ranking Danish diplomat said. "They settled it themselves with the police, and the embassy overheard about it until after they got back home."

France has shown itself skeptical about dropping border controls as part of European unity; French authorities are not satisfied that their neighbors are tough enough about keeping out illegal immigrants, criminals and troublemakers.

Denmark is also part of the European Union, and it is as skeptical as France about surrendering vital attributes of national sovereignty. The Danish students from Tarnby set out to learn something about France, and they know now what can happen when freedom of speech and like-majesty conflict here.

"France is a very different country," said one of the adults involved, who preferred not to be identified in print.

Catherine Colonna, Mr. Chirac's spokeswoman, said she had known nothing of the affair, and she referred questions to the national police headquarters, which referred them back to the Interior Ministry.



Mr. Kohl and friend at the annual Christian Democratic Union congress on Monday.

Kohl:
Call for Unity

Continued from Page 1

tated even after currency union is achieved. It is an idea that has upset other Europeans who fear that it will mean they will lose control over their own budgets.

Mr. Kohl went some way to confirming those apprehensions Monday by declaring: "Together with the people, we will build the future of Germany and the future of Europe."

The party congress, moreover, is set to approve a resolution Monday urging that tight fiscal controls be made a permanent feature of European economic management.

For Germans of Mr. Kohl's generation, the pressures for tight fiscal controls are as much historic as economic, for it was the rampant inflation of the prewar Weimar Republic that paved the way for Hitler's rise.

Mr. Kohl's vision is fueled by the apparent conviction that, without unity, Europe's history of war and destruction will repeat itself.

"To anyone who says this is inadmissible historicism, I ask this question: Who among us five years ago would have believed that the Balkans would have fallen so rapidly into fratricidal war, to ethnic hounding, rape, murder and death?" he asked.

In making his pitch, Mr. Kohl seemed to be staking out lonesome ground. His finance minister, Theo Waigel, recently upset the currency markets — and the Italian government — by saying that Italy, a founder member of the European Union, would not make the criteria for currency union.

Michael Portillo, Britain's defense secretary, upset the pan-European Germans the other day by saying British soldiers would fight for Britain, but never for Brussels, where the European Union bureaucracy is based.

And, there have been mounting doubts in Germany in recent days that the most basic political alliance driving European integration — between France and Germany — had faltered with the replacement of the pro-European François Mitterrand with the Gaullist Jacques Chirac.

NATO: Claes Fights to Save His Job as Possible Successors Start to Line Up

Continued from Page 1

contacts were being made between capitals at senior levels but that there had been no open campaigning.

"Nobody wants to be the first to break ranks" of solidarity with Mr. Claes, an alliance official said.

"We must await the outcome" of the Belgian parliamentary vote, a NATO diplomat said.

The organization faces a dilemma since preferred candidates to fill a vacancy have effectively ruled themselves out of contention.

Douglas Hurd, for one, re-huffed overtures about the post a year ago, and since then has resigned as Britain's foreign minister to pursue a more comfortable life as a part-time board member at National Westminster Bank and a writer of fiction.

Defence Minister Volker Rühe of Germany, for another, told the magazine *Der Spiegel* on Monday that he was determined to stay in German politics.

Mr. Lubbers figured high on most lists because of his availability after a long political career and because the Netherlands has more troops in ex-

Yugoslavia proportional to its size than any other NATO member. He also would represent a smaller NATO country, which is a factor because Britain and Germany held the top post for a decade before Mr. Claes's appointment last year.

But diplomats wondered whether Mr. Lubbers was a willing candidate after the embarrassment of losing out in the race for the presidency of the European Commission last year. The diplomats also wondered whether Mr. Kohl would find him more acceptable today.

As a Dane, Mr. Ellemann-Jensen's appointment would be a gesture to NATO's northern and southern flanks, which are preoccupied with Russian opposition to NATO expansion.

But his candidacy appears to make more sense for Danish political reasons, since Mr. Ellemann-Jensen is the leading opponent to Denmark's center-left government.

30 Are Killed in Truck Fire

Reuters

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Thirty people were burned alive in a fireball after a gas truck traveling in an army road convoy collided with a military truck, the police said Monday.

RIVALS: Taipei Positive on China Bid to Swap Visits

Continued from Page 1

Taiwanese public unerved by four months of tension following Mr. Lee's visit to Cornell University, his U.S. alma mater. China was enraged by the visit, viewing it as part of an attempt by Mr. Lee to win international status.

Mubarak Meets U.S. Aide

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The U.S. Navy secretary, John Dalton, met President Hosni Mubarak on Monday to prepare for military games Nov. 11-17 in Egypt involving five countries: Egypt, the United States, Britain, France and the United Arab Emirates.

Beijing called Mr. Lee a "schemer" and "double-dealer" who should be tossed into the "dustbin of history." It conducted two rounds of missile tests near Taiwanese waters that sent jitters through Taiwan's financial markets.

Chiao Jen-ho, vice chairman of the semi-official Straits Exchange Foundation, which handles contacts with China in the absence of official ties, said he believed a meeting could be arranged if the two leaders were given equal status.

It could help dissipate Chinese suspicions that Taiwan is wavering in its commitment to eventual reunification with the mainland, he said.

Shao Chung-hai, a Nationalist legislator, said Mr. Jiang

made a goodwill gesture to Taiwan to foster a good atmosphere for his summit meeting later this month with President Bill Clinton.

But he said Taiwan should seize the chance to ease tensions with China, even if it meant inviting Mr. Jiang not as president but in the guise of a cultural exchange.

But an exchange of visits is vehemently opposed by the Democratic Progressive Party, the main opposition group, which advocates independence from China.

Its officials said a visit by Mr. Lee would be an act of obedience to Beijing, while a Jiang visit would become a provincial inspection tour.

(AP, Reuters)

MARCH: A Multitude of Black Men Fills Washington

Continued from Page 1

ied from Rosa Parks, heroine of the civil rights movement, to a disgraced black congressman, Gus Savage, who lost his seat after a woman in the Peace Corps accused him of taking sexual liberties with her.

Their universal theme was self-help and self-respect. "I see history in the making," said a participant, Ray Clements of Flint, Michigan.

"Black-on-black violence is terrible. I hope some of our brothers will see what we're trying to do here and take heed of it."

In bright, chilly sunshine, stranger embraced stranger. The crowd was relaxed.

Scores of members of the Nation of Islam, in suits and their trademark bow ties, lent an air of solemnity.

Mrs. Parks, whose refusal to give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama, made her an icon of the civil rights movement three decades ago, said that she prayed "that my multi-racial and international friends, and especially black men, would seize the moment 'to make changes in their lives for the better.'"

Daylong, the message was that blacks must lift themselves by their own show of will. Typical was Domo Smith, who represented Greenpeace USA: "We've come to say we are going to lay down our Uzis and Tech-9s and not kill each other any more."

From the black writer Jawanza Kanufu: "A black man that can't read is a black

man that probably can't be employed. It is said you can learn more black history in jail than you can in public schools."

From its opening chant in Arabic, reminiscent of the calls to prayer from minarets in the Muslim world, the meeting had a strong religious undertone.

"The vision for the Million Man March came directly from God himself," Mayor Marion S. Barry of Washington told the rally. "It was God-inspired."

Yet a tinge of anger was evident. "The powers here have not wished us well," the Reverend Robert Smith called out in a morning sermon. "They took our wives, took our children, enslaved us to the point we adopted a slave mentality. In spite of what they've done to us over the years, we are here today."

"Chicago Police," read one banner, "Natural Born Killers." Another, in white, red and green and stretching 10 feet, carried portraits of O.J. Simpson and Mumia Abu-Jamal, the inmate on death row in Philadelphia who has become a rallying figure for people who say his conviction of killing a police officer was railroaded.

Heeding Mr. Farrakhan's call for withholding black economic power, some participants carried lunch bags or a bag of apples and bottles of water so they would not have to spend money.

Mr. Farrakhan invited black men only — asking women to stay at home and care for their

families on this "holy day." But a handful of women came anyway.

"I'm here as a single, professional black woman to show my support for our black men," said one, Philippa Braxton of Laurel, Maryland. "They have it harder than a lot of black women do in terms of job opportunities and education."

"This will show America that the black man isn't some gun-toting, drug-selling stereotype that's portrayed in the media," she added. (AP, Reuters)

ARMY: Russians Dodging Draft

Continued from Page 1

manpower and the air defense commands 80 percent, but infantry levels are falling below 40 percent.

"One man simply cannot perform several functions in battle," General Galkin said.

The military hoped the fall recruitment campaign would bolster its ranks to 77 percent of the authorized level by adding 224,000 soldiers, but there are signs that draft evasion is becoming even more widespread. In 1989, the Soviet Union listed 2,800 draft evaders. By this spring's call-up, outright draft-dodging had mushroomed to 10 times that number, the Defense Ministry said.

It is a reflection of the public mood that draft-dodging, or at least finding a way to wangle deferments, is a common topic of discussion today. In Moscow's subway stations, women often sell literature, including copies of the military code, detailing the complex regulations on the draft.

It is also possible to purchase openly, for less than the equivalent of \$2, a copy of the military's detailed instructions to doctors listing every possible ailment that qualifies youths for deferment.

Peddlers sell the documents every Monday evening outside the offices of the Russian Committee of Soldiers' Mothers, a group established in 1989 to expose human rights violations in the army and help youths and mothers resist the draft.

The group's weekly "counseling" must be held on the street or in the alley because there is not enough room in its cramped offices.

"Don't panic — and don't send your sons!" shouted Valentina Melnikova, press secretary of the mothers' group,

standing in a doorway under a bare light bulb.

"If your son is now being registered, be careful with the documents," she said. "Make a list of the documents. Be very careful: They lose important medical certificates and all kinds of things that might be vital. Don't send your sons until you know all the procedures."

While outright draft evasion carries the risk of penalties, thousands of young men and their parents try to find other ways to get deferments and exemptions, often illegally.

Registration is carried out by local authorities and has become rife with corruption.

Mrs. Melnikova said local committees often misplaced critical documents or refused to attach reports, just to extort more money from parents. Parents are willing to pay.

According to one Moscow mother, who did not want to be identified, it is simply a matter of finding the right doctor who, perhaps for \$800, will sign papers certifying to some childhood illness on the deferment list. For a larger sum, about \$5,000, it is possible to bribe local officials to grant a deferment.

For those who are more desperate, there are clinics in Moscow that will "treat" disqualifying health problems, such as a gastric ulcer, for a fee.

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Britain Bars Front Door
At No. 10 to Journalists

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's political journalists will no longer pass through the country's most famous front door — at No. 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's residence and office — for off-the-record briefings.

A new briefing room was opened in the basement of Prime Minister John Major's office on Monday and correspondents will reach it by a side entrance.

Journalists formerly gathered in the hall at No. 10 before being ushered into the crowded office of the prime minister's press secretary for unattributable insights into the workings of government.

There is some consolation to being barred from the front door. For one, the new room is equipped with the previously unimagined luxury of individual desks and chairs. "Welcome to the Pleasure Dome," an official told arriving journalists on Monday. "You'll no longer have to rest your notebooks on one another's backs."

Quake Hits Southern Iran

Agence France-Presse

TEHRAN — An earthquake measuring 4.7 on the Richter scale hit a large part of southern Iran on Monday, the official IRNA news agency reported. It gave no report of any casualties.

International Education

Oxford Displays Degree of Anger

By Barry James

FROM its appearance, replete with an official-looking lion crest and pictures of Oxford's dreaming spires, the "home page" on the Internet by Wamborough College looks as though it comes from Oxford University itself.

Under a headline, "The Traditions of Oxford, Oxford University and Wamborough College," the school invites overseas students to join "the epicenter of learning." The text goes on to say that Oxford University is a federation of 36 colleges — but what the potential student might miss is the fact that Wamborough College is not one of them.

If they read on carefully, they will discover that Wamborough College "maintains independence from the University" and has "a legal and administrative independence in order to afford this great learning experience to students from around the world."

The real Oxford University is furious. It considers that Wamborough College's Internet presentation misleads potential students into believing they will be getting a proper English university degree.

In fact, Wamborough has no charter to issue degrees in Britain. It is recognized merely as "an established college for adult education" by the local council. The publicity says the college is "a major gateway for overseas students into Oxford."

"Traditionally excluded from the University, U.S. and other international students at the undergraduate level may now receive the same high level of education formerly reserved for British students," it says.

An Oxford University spokesman said this is nonsense. She said there is nothing in the university's rules to reserve courses for British students, and that there are about 80 American

undergraduates at Oxford. One thing is certain. The qualifications issued by Wamborough college do not qualify for entry into Oxford University, nor are they recognized by U.S. universities. But Wamborough College is in Oxford — albeit several miles away from the university. The university has not taken legal action, and is seeking to resolve the issue by persuasion, a spokesman said.

Officials at Wamborough College refused to comment, referring inquiries to a lawyer in Seattle, David Adler, where the school has an office.

Mr. Adler admitted that the Washington state attorney general's office had filed a lawsuit against Wamborough, accusing it of engaging in "unfair and deceptive acts and practices."

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



The spires of Oxford: A local school's advertising has set off a dispute.

American Schools Offer Business Courses in Asia Institutions Seek to Fill Need For Managers as Economies Boom

By Jon Lidén

HONG KONG — For most people, the university years are associated with campus life, too much to read and too little money to spend.

So what is the University of Michigan Business School doing at the luxurious Grand Hyatt Erawan Hotel in Bangkok?

Educating Asia's new class of managers and business executives has become one of the spin-off industries of Asia's breakneck economic development.

The University of Michigan is just one of hundreds of Western universities trying to profit

from Asia's vast training needs.

In a recent sweep through Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok, it offered one-week courses in "strategic marketing planning," borrowing the model of corporate conferences by combining "unique value" with luxury settings and hefty fees.

Most local universities have not been given the resources to keep up with the exploding demand for trained managers. Since tertiary education often has had to yield to physical infrastructure and other investment needs of cash-strapped Asian governments.

In countries like India, China and Vietnam, the universities have to restructure their facilities and learn modern business methods from scratch before they can begin teaching their students.

While Asian students continue to fill campuses in Europe, Australia and North America, there is a huge market of potential students who do not have the means or the time needed to go overseas for training. Moreover, Asian companies increasingly demand training that is adapted to local conditions, while at the same time they prefer degrees from well-known universities.

"Over the past five years, dozens, if not hundreds, of universities have come to Malaysia offering courses of different kinds," said Mari Thompson, director of the Educational Information Center at the Malaysian-American Consulate on Educational Exchange.

The same is the case for most other East Asian countries.

The courses vary from the short seminars that the University of Michigan is offering to full Master's of Business Administration programs taught by university faculty and lead-

ing to fully accepted MBA degrees.

"We don't feel we are any threat" to the domestic education system," said Edward Yost, coordinator for one of four MBA programs the University of Ohio is now offering in Malaysia.

"For the time being," he added, "there is a lack of facilities in Malaysia to handle the teaching load. We are partners with local universities and eventually they will take over the programs we are now running."

Mr. Yost said the University of Ohio, which has been working in Malaysia for more than 20 years, has had to adapt its program as the Malaysian corporate sector has become increasingly sophisticated.

The university has developed a new corporate MBA program, aimed at combining an American MBA curriculum with project work focusing on Malaysian conditions.

THE students are drawn from — and sponsored by — corporations, and the program is tailored around the needs of the students and their employers. It is run on the campus of Ikatan, an institute founded and directed by Tenaga Nasional Bhd., Malaysia's national power supplier.

"This is a two-way process," Mr. Yost said. "Our program in Malaysia means international experience for our faculty in Ohio. It is to our advantage to be part of an international environment. Besides, we can help Malaysia in strengthening its own educational capacity."

Many universities are finding that although there is great need for graduate and postgrad-

Adults Are Growing Force on U.S. Campuses

By Brian Knowlton

WASHINGTON — A few years ago, David Schuster and his friend

Mike Skibo wanted to strike out on their own and start a high-tech company in San Diego, making metal matrix composite components. Both men had doctorates in engineering from top universities, both had extensive experience in the field, and they held several patents between them. But going into business was another matter.

So Mr. Schuster signed up for a continuing-education course in entrepreneurship at the University of California-San Diego. He got "a lot of very practical information about how small businesses operate," he says now, "about finances, marketing, all as-

pects."

Once viewed by many as the province of dropouts and bored faculty spouses, continuing education increasingly caters to already skilled, and often highly educated, people. Classes may be full of people like Mr. Schuster and Mr. Skibo, who want to make the most of their talents, or those who are seeking to remain employable at a time when human competence is a highly perishable commodity.

Trying to help students keep up with a fast-changing job market, continuing education programs themselves have had to become quick and agile, the better ones forming a sort of rapid-reaction force on the edge of traditional education.

A boom in continuing education that began 10 to 15 years ago still echoes, making adults the "new majority" in

U.S. education, as Susan Nickens, associate dean at the University of Maryland's University College, put it. Campus after campus reports big enrollment increases since 1980 — in some cases, as much as a doubling.

A changing work force and a democratization of American education helps explain this. Women and minorities tend to pursue education much further than in the past.

And older people are generally healthier and wealthier than their forefathers and seem keenly interested in becoming wiser. Programs like Elder Hostel, which offers serious seminars in locales as exotic as the flank of a Hawaiian volcano or the heart of a Bolivian rain forest, have enjoyed tremendous growth.

Much of the overall expansion, however, is simply econ-

omy-driven. Companies are evolving and often downsizing; the knowledge and abilities required to stay alive are fast becoming more complex; and more and more, as Dr. Nickens noted, "skills are becoming the responsibility of the worker to acquire."

Thus, a surprisingly high 80 percent of the 35,000 students at the San Diego continuing education campus Mr. Schuster attended are college graduates, one-third of them with graduate degrees.

Some adults take courses because they need to keep up — like the pharmacists who told one continuing education specialist that if they didn't do so, their skills would be outdated within eight months — while others do so only after the floor has dropped out from under them.

There has, for example, been

a lot of scrambling in opstate New York in the past three years, with 20,000 employees laid off in the area by International Business Machines Corp.

"We had Ph.D. physicists taking computer networking classes, people with mainframe training learning how to use PCs," said Eleanor Charwat, executive director of the school of adult education at Marist College in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Highly trained professionals, physicists and hard scientists, whose skills suddenly were no longer required, recycled themselves as paralegals, social workers, artists and advertising writers. Some even took truck-driving classes, said Dr. Charwat.

Meeting the changing needs

Continued on Page 12

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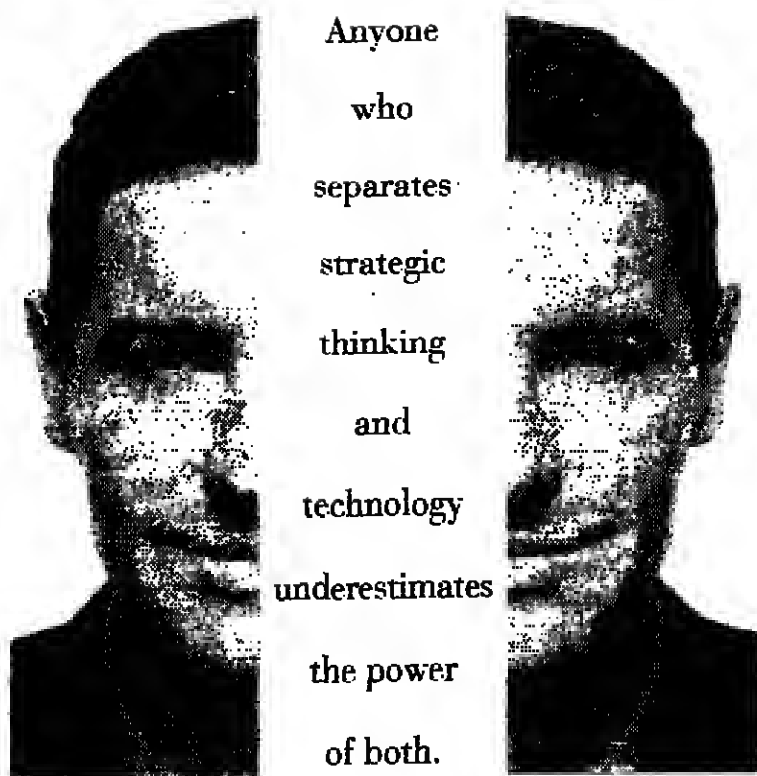
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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Travel for Learning Is on the Rise

By Lisa Twaronite

LOS ANGELES — When Barbara Jones signs up for a trip, she expects more than to be trotted to various tourist attractions. "I'm just out interested in doing the kind of traveling my mother and I did when I was young, and we saw all the palaces, all the sites. I want to learn something," she says.

For more than a decade, the Santa Barbara, California, resident has taken two or three educational trips a year, most of them centering on her interest in horticulture.

"The tour groups sometimes gather in advance for slide shows," she said. "They're usually sponsored by arboreums, botanical gardens or nature conservancies, and have horticulturalists and biologists along."

Travelers like Ms. Jones who want more than just a simple vacation can choose from an increasingly wide array of educational tours offered by both nonprofit institutions and private companies and are likely to find a tour geared to their specific areas of interest.

Many of the tours Ms. Jones has taken were arranged by Ann Learned Sween, director of Santa Barbara-based Learned Journeys. For 18 years, Ms. Sween has been a wholesale tour operator for nonprofit groups specializing in natural history and cultural studies.

"Each tour is like its own

little creation," said Ms. Sween, who organizes 10 or 12 such tours a year. "A Louisiana plantainio tour is going to be very different from a history-of-jazz tour, even if they are to the same region of the country."

She selects her tour leaders from institutions such as museums and universities and asks them to provide bibliographies and reading lists before the trips.

Choosing a study leader is the key to a successful trip, she said, because, "if you get a bum, it could be a very boring time."

Ms. Sween said she recognized that most people take tours, even educational ones, primarily for recreation.

Some programs offer academic or continuing education credits for their tours.

"Education is secondary, or perhaps even a third or fourth priority," she said. "The typical tourist is well-educated, well-traveled, physically and mentally active. They come from many age groups, although because they have time and money, they are apt to be seniors."

Educational tours are hardly a new idea, but they have been attracting more attention in recent years as travelers become more savvy about finding exactly what they want.

"The American Museum of

Natural History began offering tours in the 1950s, but only lately has the idea caught up with the mainstream market, and it's a growing market," said J. Mara Dellipriscoli, managing director of Nonprofits in Travel Conferences, a Montana-based industry group.

The group will hold its 10th annual conference next year in the Washington area. It is to be a forum on issues affecting the industry, and some 140 nonprofit groups, 70 tour operators and 25 foreign government tourist offices are expected to attend.

The Internal Revenue Service is now developing guidelines for what constitutes an educational tour. At present, local offices of the agency have no single standard for determining whether any income from a tour should be tax-free for its sponsoring nonprofit organization, Ms. Dellipriscoli said.

In addition, Nonprofits in Travel Conferences has compiled an electronic database called Network for Educational Travel. Although the database is now available only to travel planners, the organization hopes to open it to the general public. For a small fee, potential travelers would be able to access profiles of different programs offered by the nonprofit organizations.

"Historically, learning was not in the classroom," Ms. Dellipriscoli said. "You'd send your son to Europe for a few years to study the classics. The students of the future will learn more in nontraditional ways."

In fact, a number of existing programs offer either academic or continuing education credits for their tours.

San Francisco State University's College of Extended

learning has held its annual European Seminar every year for the last decade. Those taking the tour are required to enroll either for three academic credits or "audit" status.

Every year, the tour visits different companies in different European countries, where executives conduct seminars for the group.

"It's an upper division course," said Mary Pierant, director of travel programs. "We have to follow guidelines for our accreditation body."

"The trips that do best are the ones that have a following," said Eve Haberfield, director of the Department of Humanities, Sciences and Health Sciences for the extension program of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Among the most popular UCLA Extension trips are astronomy tours led by Dr. E. C. Krupp, director of the Griffith Park Observatory. "We get about a third repeat business on those," Ms. Haberfield said. "We include places the regular commercial tours don't visit, such as obscure ancient astronomy sites."

The private sector also abounds with educational tours tailored to individual interests, some of which also offer continuing-education credits.

For 17 years, Power Places Tours & Conferences of Laguna Beach, California, has specialized in what its literature describes as "spirit-centered journeys."

These include a conference on "Life, Death and Beyond" at the Great Pyramid of Egypt. A tour to India next year will feature an address by the Dalai Lama about enlightened leadership in the community.



Trips can be made to English gardens, and Glacier Bay.

A Caribbean cruise called "Intuition Voyage: Enhance Your Sixth Sense at Sea" is aimed at business people, said Teri Weiss, vice president of Power Places Tours.

"We want to teach people how to develop their intuition, how to get that little voice inside of you to give you that edge over the competition," Ms. Weiss said.

In conjunction with its main tours, Power Places Tours can sometimes arrange a side concentration for travelers with individual needs to fill educational requirements.

"We set teachers up with local schools in the country

they're visiting, or nurses visit local hospitals and health programs," Ms. Weiss said.

Like all other travel, educational tours are subject to uncertainties of weather and, of course, human error. Whether people choose a tour organized by a nonprofit group or a private company, Ms. Weiss advised that they select a tour organizer with a reputation for reliability.

"Sometimes travel agencies disappear as quick as the wind," she said.

LISA TWARONITE is a freelance journalist based in Los Angeles.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Scotland Savors Distant Dream of Creating New University

By Conrad de Aenlle

LONDON — The best and worst aspect of getting educated in the far reaches of Scotland is the remoteness. Being immersed in mountains, sky, water and trees can clear a person's head, but with no universities, it can be filled back up again only up to a point.

The University of the Highlands and Islands is being created so that students may learn in a physical environment that is almost unique to Europe without being held back by the lack of facilities of the sort usually found only in population centers.

The idea is to form what amounts to a virtual campus linking about a dozen local colleges via the Internet, enabling them to share resources such as library databases and to offer classes using video confer-

ing to students who may be viewing at home or elsewhere in the hinterlands. The combined academic wealth of the faculty and resources of the colleges would achieve the critical mass to form a university.

So far, though, it remains little more than an idea. Because of a lack of funding, and a related skepticism in several quarters, particularly among state education authorities, the prospect that the university will open soon is, like the surroundings, remote.

The university's backers hope eventually to provide programs, taught through a combination of face-to-face contact and electronic conferencing, that fit with the unique character of the place and are unlike those on offer at most conventional institutions: rural development, environmental studies, Scottish heritage, marine science.

"Let's not just offer psychol-

ogy and business administration," Morgan Goodlad, principal of the North Atlantic Fisheries College, implored. Once it does open, he does not want the university to become like "a lot of colleges pumping out the same old thing."

By offering courses that are relevant to the local economy and way of life, he said, the university would be better able to persuade Scots not to leave to further their education, while attracting students from outside Scotland who are interested in such studies and can find them in few other places.

Allan Bransbury, assistant project director of Highlands and Islands Enterprise in Inverness, the prime mover behind the endeavor, said the trick is to "make sure the generic degree programs that we would see as a necessary part of the program are sufficiently customized to meet the demands of the local population. What may

be a unique selling point is the range of opportunities for people to mix and match."

The organizers will need to muster their biggest and best sales pitch for the state authorities whose continuing support will be needed for the project to succeed. So far, they're not buying.

"The difficulty is not with the initial capital investment to put the infrastructure in place, although that would be substantial," said Frank Gribben, a spokesman for the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council. "The real problem is to get the political will in Scotland to get funding year after year for such a university."

Actually, much of the infrastructure is already there. Britain is ahead of much of Europe in being wired up with high-speed communications hardware, and Scotland, because of the need to connect people scattered across its challenging topography, is

ahead of much of Britain. Many educational institutions in Scotland and Wales, which is not as sparsely populated but pretty close, are being linked through SuperJanet, a computer network operated by a consortium of universities and other research institutions that features the highest-capacity, meaning highest-speed, data transmission in Europe.

"The mission of the thing is tremendous, that you could have a university in rural areas like ours," said Mr. Goodlad, whose college, with 800 full- and part-time students, is in the Shetland Islands, the northernmost point in the British Isles.

"But the execution is fraught," Mr. Goodlad added. "It's going slowly because you're dealing with eight or 10 partner colleges that have their own agendas. There's a lot of parochialism creeping in. They're worried about centralization rather than devolution."

of decision making. Still, he said, "we're actually making quite good progress now." He said that degree programs will likely be offered in the next two to three years.

Mr. Bransbury drew a quick demographic sketch of the target audience that points up the difficulties of the task: "The assets we've got up here are also the challenge. It's a disperse population of 300,000, including 100,000 that live on 90 inhabited islands."

"The suggestion for a University of the Highlands and Islands is still at the vision stage," said Lindsey Caruthers, a spokeswoman for the Scottish Office Education Department, "and would require considerable commitment and support from the further- and higher-education institutions already working in the area."

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a writer based in London.

At a Few Pioneers, Multimedia Studies

By David Tracey

TORONTO — A small but growing group of universities and colleges world-wide have been using multimedia tools to help teach their students.

Now a few schools are beginning to show an interest in the study of multimedia itself.

One of the pioneers is Columbia College in Chicago, which offers an undergraduate degree in multimedia studies. Others adapt theoretical courses about it into existing departments such as computer science or communications, while leaving applied multimedia to their continuing education programs.

Technical schools and private companies offer the widest choices for anyone interested in the nuts and bolts of creating multimedia. But, cautions Charles Tremewen, coordinator of a new program that will offer a certificate in multimedia studies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, not all will last.

"There's a lot of hype out there. Eventually the charlatans will weed themselves out, but for now there are a lot of places in it just for the money," Tony Bates, an expert in ed-

ucational technology working at the UBC, said he was skeptical about offering a full-scale bachelor's degree in multimedia, as some institutions are.

"It's an application," said Mr. Bates. "I don't see how you could get a degree in it. It would be like getting a bachelor's in reading."

Among those offering multimedia courses are:

The Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, (404) 894-8556. Georgia Tech offers about a dozen courses through its Continuing Education program covering design, theory, production, and applications. A Certificate in Multimedia can be earned.

New York University, Tisch School of Arts (Manhattan), (212) 998-1880. As part of its Telecommunications Program, NYU offers a two-year master's program that integrates some multimedia elements.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Media Lab, Cambridge, Massachusetts, (617) 253-5114. MIT offers a 12-month graduate program in Media Arts and Sciences geared more toward theoretical than applied multimedia issues.

Columbia College, Chicago, Illinois, (312) 663-1600. Columbia College is one of the

first schools in the country to offer undergraduates a multimedia major.

Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, (717) 389-2094. Bloomsburg University operates the Institute for Interactive Technologies for master's degree candidates interested in instructional design and multimedia authoring tools.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, (904) 644-8742. Florida State University offers a master's degree program in Interactive Communication that provides experience in the design, production,

and marketing of multimedia products and online services.

University of California Extension: Berkeley, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, (510) 642-4111. These three University of California Extension programs offer some multimedia classes and developer-specific multimedia programs.

University of Alaska, Department of Journalism/Broadcasting, (907) 474-7761. A full-credit multimedia course titled "Multimedia Theory and Practice" is scheduled for spring.

DAVID TRACEY is a journalist based in Canada.

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Archivists Raise the Alarm
France's Collective Memory Is in Danger

By Barry James

PARIS — A highly specialized and therefore little-known school in Paris has the task of training the future guardians of France's collective memory.

The Ecole Nationale de Chartes turns out a handful of archivists each year, experts whose knowledge spans a range from medieval Latin to the latest computer techniques.

But there is increasing competition from universities and from the relatively recently created Ecole Nationale de Patrimoine, which provides a more general training for museum curators, librarians and related specialists and which receives a much larger share of state cultural funds.

Earlier this year, students at the Ecole des Chartes, who are paid as trainee government functionaries, took the unusual step of going on strike after the government drastically cut the number of career openings available to them in an economy.

As a result of the strike, the government agreed to fill 25 vacant posts and create a further 30 openings.

Nevertheless, there are continuing fears for the school's future, and the director, Yves-Marie Bercé, says he would like to see a much greater opening up to Europe and further afield.

The Ecole des Chartes, which has about 150 students, is the smallest of the Grandes Ecoles, the elite colleges that stand at the top of France's higher education system.

It was founded by Louis XVIII in 1821 at a time when the first wave of romanticism

had produced an intense interest in medieval civilization. Students need either an advanced knowledge of medieval Latin if they intend to specialize in ancient document sources, or two modern languages plus a host of other skills, many of them arcane.

For example, they need to be experts in paleography, the art of deciphering the gothic script in which many early documents were written. They acquire a knowledge of history, diplomacy and civil, canon and feudal

The National Archives in Paris alone contain material occupying hundreds of kilometers of shelf space.

law in order to be able to decipher documents in context.

They need to be skilled also in art history, philology, archaeology, conservation techniques, statistics, accounting, computer technology and information sciences.

Since 1991, the school has introduced studies specifically directed at the modern image from the daguerreotype onwards, including semiology, sociology and mass media techniques.

The courses, which students enter by public competition, last three years, followed by the writing of a thesis. These doc-

uments and other studies published by the school include fascinating or surprising examinations of little-known aspects of France's history.

One example is an exhaustive survey of the role of the horse in Paris from 1850 to 1914, made by Ghislaine Bouchet.

AFTER a further 18 months of more specialized training, the "chartistes," as students of the school are known, go on to careers in museum curatorship or library management as well as in the state and departmental archives.

The National Archives in Paris alone contain material documenting hundreds of years of history and occupying hundreds of kilometers of shelf space. The strike at the Ecole des Chartes drew attention to the lamentable state of the archives, some of which are inadequately protected against humidity and decay.

Many files, dating back more than 100 years, have not been catalogued yet because of a shortage of staff.

Critics such as the author Marc Fumaroli accuse the Ministry of Culture of being more concerned with mass culture than the less spectacular task of keeping the nation's memory intact.

"Whole sections of our collective memory are in danger of disappearing," the magazine L'Express said recently.

It is not the more ancient documents that are most in danger. Wartime Vichy records on cheap paper are in danger of disintegrating within a few years, archivists warn.

The solution would be to microfilm fragile documents, but



The Ecole des Chartes trains France's archivists.

the National Archives have only a limited budget for this.

The National Archives, which have branches in Aix-en-Provence, Roubaix and Fontainebleau, were created in 1790 to keep all the copious documentation produced by the administration. In addition, Napoleon Bonaparte ordered the creation of archives in each department, all of which use the same method of classification.

Although the history of Corsica or France's overseas departments is completely different to that of Brittany, for example, researchers will always find like documents in the same place in the catalogue.

The Ecole des Chartes has been in the main building of the Sorbonne, the University of Paris, since the 1890s, but it also has classrooms elsewhere in the city.

THE main library, with more than 2,000 volumes, is in the Sorbonne, together with a large classroom equipped with broad tables on which to lay out manuscripts and dominated by a painting of the old Benedictine abbey at Saint-Germain-des-Près and a plaque containing the names of 54 "chartistes" killed during the First World War.

The Benedictines, of course, were among the original keepers of the church and government records that now form part of the National Archives. Mr. Bercé said that the school is the only one of its kind in the world. At the turn of the century, it was at the cutting edge of medieval and historical research, he said, although some of its previously highly specialized functions have been taken over by the universities.

Today the school needs to adapt to the latest technologies while continuing to hold the keys to the nation's rich documentary heritage.

But unless the school receives adequate funding, and unless there are posts for graduates to occupy, many archivists fear that the national memory may develop some serious gaps.

Some Expatriates Set Up Their Own Schools

By Digby Lerner

PARIS — At first glance, expatriate school children are better catered for than ever before. Educational Relocation Associates in Middlesex, England, estimates there are now 2,600 international schools worldwide and says the number is growing.

European cities are especially well covered, with 12 schools in London and eight in Paris offering syllabuses in lan-

guages ranging from English to Japanese.

That's good news for families heading for tried and tested expatriate destinations, but what about the growing number of pioneering families moving to underdeveloped areas? Those posted to emerging-market countries in Latin America, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, for example, can be faced with only poorly equipped local schools or, at worst, no school at all.

Chris Einschoomb, a British geophysicist, was alarmed at the standard of education available to his three children during a recent posting to Venezuela.

"In fact, we sent the children to a British international school but unfortunately it was past its best. The number of expatriates in the area had fallen and only half of the children in the school were British. Language and ability were so diluted that the standard was considerably lower than in Britain."

He says the extent of the problem only became clear when the family returned home. Once there he found his children lacked some of the basic reading and writing skills of their classmates.

In cases like these, parents are increasingly taking matters into their own hands and founding international schools of their own.

Bob Findlay, ERA's senior partner, is aware of how important good schools are to most parents.

"The biggest single barrier to successful relocation is education," he said. "If you can get that sorted out the rest is pretty easy."

He adds that concerned parents provide the momentum behind most new international schools. "Often," he said, "they are fathers on long foreign assignments who want their families there, with them."

But the enormous expense and bureaucracy facing those choosing to launch their own schools can be overwhelming, he said.

"Cost can be prohibitive. Purely fee-based international schools exist, but they're expensive. You're probably looking at over \$15,000 per child a year. So three children of school age on a three-year foreign posting can cost around \$150,000. Not all expatriates have that kind of money."

To get around this, many parents turn to their employers for support. The willingness of bosses to help out depends largely on how many employees they have in a country and on how strong their finances are.

Even corporations already sponsoring international schools can have a change of heart if things get tough. British Aerospace, for example, recently closed schools in Saudi Arabia as its presence in the country diminished, Mr. Findlay said, forcing parents to fend for themselves.

Corporations with only a handful of employees in a particular country may decide the number of children involved is too small to justify setting up a school. Some parents get around this by bringing together expatriates from a range of foreign corporations, not always from their own country, so that the total cost is reduced.

SOMETIMES local governments are prepared to help with financing, especially if much needed infrastructure construction is dependent on foreign labor and expertise.

But the most willing governments can still create bureaucratic hurdles that parents going it alone can find hard to overcome.

Dixie McKay, an executive officer with the European Council of International Schools based in Petersfield, England, said dealing with foreign bureaucracy can be one of the biggest problems parents face.

"If a government wants a dam built it will go a long way to accommodate foreign workers and their families, but they may still not fully appreciate the parents' needs."

For example they sometimes prevent local children from attending international schools, something that can be critical to the school's survival. More problematic are restrictions on work visas for foreign teachers. Sometimes it can be very tough persuading governments that in order to run an international school you need international teachers.

Other, less crucial, restrictions can be equally hard to get around. Governments may prevent the use of foreign political and religious material in classrooms or ban images and writing they deem offensive, no matter how freely they are available in the countries the

children come from.

Governments have been known to restrict the import of Christian Bibles, and an Arab country once refused entry to all atlases and maps that included Israel.

Ms. McKay suggested that any parents looking into starting their own international school should run through a preliminary checklist before beginning.

"First off, they should see if there are already international schools where they are based. That may sound obvious, but it can be overlooked. There may even be 'black market' international schools locally that are not officially recognized."

She also recommends joining forces with parents from other expatriate corporations to add weight, and maybe cash, to their cause.

Finally, she says, parents should seek out expert legal help locally to help them steer a path through the inevitable pile of paperwork.

But even parents in areas where there are few expatriates and who are unable to muster the support needed to found a new school need not abandon hope. Several organizations in Europe and the United States provide backup for parents whose only option is to educate their children at home.

Worldwide Education Services in London provides material and tutorial support for children aged between 5 and 12, its director, Doreen Wheldall, said. "Currently that includes missionary families in remote African outposts and on South Pacific islands. We've even had families who were sailing around the world."

For a cost of \$1,500 a year parents receive course material and unlimited access to a tutor based in London. Equipment costs extra, with books adding about \$600 to the bill.

"They can contact the tutor whenever they want either by phone or mail," she said, adding that eventually students and teachers could use electronic mail as well.

DIGBY LARNER is a journalist based in Paris.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Learning a Foreign Language: It's Child's Play for Today's Toddlers in Britain

By Kate Brown

LONDON — Say this for the European single market: It has got British preschoolers counting. "Un, deux, trois." In addition to "One, two, three."

Before 1992, few children in Britain began to learn a foreign language before the age of 11.

But as the deadline approached for the first stage of European integration, many parents started to feel that the learning of a foreign language was appropriate, and it is now recognized that the younger children learn languages the better," said John Bartholomew, inspector for primary education in the London suburb of Richmond.

Traditionally, the second language taught in British schools has been French, and most of the language teaching initiatives among younger children echo that, often for practical reasons.

"We didn't choose French, it chose itself, because France is within easy reach and there's a fairly accessible opportunity to use the language. You can even do a day trip to France," said Mr. Bartholomew, whose language program in Richmond includes exchange trips for pupils and training for teachers in French schools.

Mr. Bartholomew and his colleagues have pioneered a French language teaching program in all 32 of the area's primary schools, which teach children up to the age of 11.

"We would like pupils to arrive at secondary school with basic confidence, motivation, and the



Using the help of a clown, preschool children are taught French.

awareness of the nature of different languages," said Mr. Bartholomew.

Club Tricolore is an after-school initiative with 10 branches around London. It is geared to four- to 11-year-olds, and with its sister club Tricolore Tots, a playgroup for two- and three-year-olds, it introduces children to a wholly French environment.

Largely through games and songs, and the regular appearance of ZoZo the French clown, youngsters quickly pick up the

language, and an authentic accent.

According to Teresa Scibor, who set up and runs Club Tricolore, "children go away with a great sense of achievement, wonderful enthusiasm and confidence, which rubs off on other subjects."

It is this enthusiasm which particularly appeals to many parents.

Ms. Scibor says her club is especially popular with parents who don't want their children to be turned off about languages

as teenagers, as they themselves often were.

"These parents were often hopeless at French in school, but recognize that languages are a passport to the future. They don't want their children's French to meet the same fate as theirs," says Ms. Scibor.

Both Worth, an American television executive who is based in London and a long-time Francophile, is considering sending her two-year-old daughter, Emily, to a French

playgroup.

"I have struggled for years to reach an acceptable level of French," she explains. "It would be wonderful if Emily could learn the language young enough to avoid all the pain."

Research confirms that children younger than 11 are better mimics and suffer fewer inhibitions about speaking out and making mistakes than older children and adults.

O PAL Dunn, author of a book entitled "Help Your Children With a Foreign Language," argues that six to eight years old is the perfect age range to put a child into a foreign language environment. "There's a breakthrough after an amazingly short time," she says.

However, the concentration on French, as opposed to other foreign languages, worries some experts in the field.

Christine Wilding, secretary-general of the Association for Language Learning, which represents language teachers, warns that "it is important that no one language dominates, because in English-speaking countries there is a need for diversity. There is no one language that a British person at work needs."

"In primary initiatives, French is being put in a more entrenched position. There is a danger that secondary schools could follow," she added.

The Association for Language Learning recognizes the advantages of an early start, believing that younger learners display enthusiasm and are receptive to absorbing a new lan-

guage.

But it stresses the need for a long-term government strategy, backed up by appropriate funding, to ensure that early foreign language teaching does not become piecemeal and divisive.

"We have to avoid establishing a policy too quickly without maintaining quality. And we obviously have to have a body to monitor what is going on in schools," Ms. Wilding says.

She points to the growing trend among schools to bring in fee-paying clubs to satisfy parental demand for early French lessons.

Sinclair House School in London, a prep school for children from two to a half to eight years old, introduces pupils to French from the start.

Every day, the two- and three-year-olds learn to recognize shapes, colors and simple instructions.

From four years on, Club Tricolore comes into the school to further the language skills of the youngsters, bringing a range of its own teaching materials.

"Parents expressed an interest in their children learning a language early and we responded. It has worked very well," Elizabeth House, principal of Sinclair House School, says.

The British government has expressed a desire to see more language teaching in primary schools but is unlikely to introduce a formal strategy in England and Wales until its recent changes to the secondary school curriculum have settled down.

However, in Scotland, plans are well under way to have several languages taught to children under 11 by 1997. Pilot projects in schools have finished and the policy is being implemented.

KATE BROWN is a journalist based in Paris.

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Competition Is Fierce, Even for the Youngest

By Kate Brown

LONDON — Could your three-year-old child come up with the right response to the following test?

The child is shown a picture of a bicycle, then another picture of the bike with one wheel taken away. What is it now?

This is just one of a series of questions put to children applying for a place at one exclusive London nursery school. At a cost of between £700 (£1,000) and £1,000 a term for mornings only, top-of-the-range nursery education in Britain cannot be bought cheaply.

But private, or fee-paying, preschools, which are usually designed for three- to five-year-olds, are becoming increasingly selective as more parents compete for limited places.

"Parents all over London go to extraordinary lengths to get their kids into the schools they want," said Jenny Hall.

"There's a lot of school fever going on just now," said Ms. Hall's daughter has just left Newton Prep, a highly selective school for children ages three to 13, in Battersea, south London. She cites the extreme case of friends whose child was not allowed to play with her friends for eight months while she was being coached for an entrance test to a particularly sought-after private school.

Richard Dell, headmaster of Newton Prep, confirmed that his school, like many others, puts children as young as three and four through rigorous testing to make a detailed assessment of the child's ability.

He added, however, that unlike some nursery schools,

"We do not test our small children in algebra."

Mr. Dell believes that parents of three-year-olds are unwise to try to coach their children for the test, as it would not help them achieve better results.

However, with so much riding on winning a place at a handful of nursery schools, parents are determined to do their utmost to ensure their children's success.

GOING to the right preschool improves a child's chances of moving up to a good primary school, which can help gain admission to a top secondary school, and so on.

"Parents want the best for their children, and that brings out a competitive element," said Sally Angus, head of Thomas's Kindergarten in Battersea.

"They are worried about their children growing up in a big city and want them to have as many advantages as possible because things are tough," she added.

Elizabeth Anson, mother of an 18-month-old daughter, feels the pressure is almost unbearable. When she recently approached a private nursery school in west London to try to put her daughter's name down for a place when she turns three — a year and a half from now — she was told she was far too late.

"They expected me to come straight from the delivery table to the school," Ms. Anson said. "My disorganization will probably mean that my daughter will miss out on a nursery place."

Unfortunately for her, that may turn out to be the case.

"We expect parents to register within the first year after a child is born," Ms. Angus said. "And we allocate places a year in advance."

There are a number of alternatives to nursery schools, including private crèches, which care for children all day and cost between £100 and £200 a week, and playgroups, which usually offer a couple of two- or three-hour sessions a week for about £5 a session.

However, access to government-funded nurseries, which are usually free, is limited.

According to the Education Department, there are 552 state-maintained nursery schools in England, and 5,117 nursery classes in primary schools. Combined, these offer 346,593 places for the under-fives.

The private sector helps meet the growing demand, but Prime Minister John Major has promised to address the paucity of overall provision.

In October of last year, he made a commitment to provide a preschool place for all four-year-olds whose parents wish to take it up. This pledge was followed in July this year by the launch of a voucher plan, under which parents of four-year-olds will be offered vouchers worth £1,100 per year to put towards the purchase of a place for their child in either a public or private nursery school.

It is planned that the first vouchers, covering 10 percent of the country, will be issued by next April.

By 1997, the government hopes the plan will cover the

whole country.

"Purchasing power in the hands of parents will stimulate a real market in the supply of places that parents want. Above all, parents will have real choice," according to Gillian Shepherd, the secretary of state for education.

Much of the £730 million needed for the voucher plan will be redirected from local authorities, which currently fund state nurseries, into the hands of parents.

THE plan has been attacked by many education experts, politicians from other parties, and by existing providers of nursery care.

Critics claim the proposal will transfer public subsidy from the poor to the rich and threatens to reduce rather than increase the number of preschool places.

Cynthia James, chair of the Association for Early Childhood Learning, said: "The vouchers will give purchasing power to parents but will only help those who would in any case be paying. It will only generate provision in the private sector because there's a basic shortfall between the value of vouchers and the cost of a place."

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Style



From left, Ricci's dandy tailcoat and breeches; Galliano's crochet top and tulle tuit; Chloé dress with lace bodice by Karl Lagerfeld; Ocimar Versolato's satin evening gown, and Lacroix's black lace corset dress.

Galliano's Invitation to the Dance: Who's the Next Magician?

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In an atmosphere of divine decadence, John Galliano issued an invitation to the dance. His ballet-inspired show, with Degas-style dancers practicing at the bar and a half-naked Nijinsky-figure writhing on stage, confirmed the British designer as a rarefied romantic.

But it did not answer the question whether his butterfly-wing talent will soar

in his new role as design director at Givenchy, where he is contracted to produce four major collections a year — now that Hubert de Givenchy finally bowed out Monday.

The fashion crowd who packed the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées to the rafters is willing Galliano to be the fashion magician for the new millennium. As the major names in ready-to-wear and couture show their collections, they are just reinforcing their own and high fashion's status quo.

The shows follow a familiar pattern of

daywear through cocktail and evening — long since abandoned in the night-for-day collections of fashion's avant-garde.

Galliano may not be addressing fashion's future, but the presentation of his shows is exceptional. Each of the 34 outfits for the spring-summer season was delicate and refined: spiral appliques of flowers winding round an evening dress or rucks shaping the sleeves of a voile dress.

Since Galliano's collection was so exquisite and his imagination so poetic, it sounds churlish to ask for more. Isn't it

enough to have a floor-length piebald pony skin coat on a model rising out of a trapdoor? Or dresses in showy broderie anglaise shown like a Southern Baptist parade, with crimson parasols held aloft and choir boys marching behind?

As showmanship, the presentation was a delight to the audience, which included, sitting among the props on stage, Paloma Picasso, Inès de la Fressange and designers Azzedine Alaïa and Gianfranco Ferré.

But apart from the signature Galliano bias-cut evening gowns, with the bodice whorled into a flower or decorated with wine-red orchids, what was there to wear? A couple of black pantsuits with bodices scooped low. An adorable bouquet-print dress. Crochet corsets. And tulle skirts riding high over bared behinds.

This all-but-couture show augurs well for Galliano's debut at Givenchy in January. These ready-to-wear outfits were executed with intricate skill and a very light hand. And if a fashion show is about spraying a delicate perfume in the air, Galliano's was an apotheosis of his unique style.

The precise, elegant valedictory show that Givenchy sent out Monday was in acute contrast. Navy knits, sprinkled with salty white, made a brisk opening to the 104-piece show with its practical propositions for looking pretty: a slim sunshine-yellow dress with short sleeves; suits pink and white in piqué; a plain black dress and black straw hat with an echo of Audrey Hepburn in her debut movies.

The show sailed gracefully into evening wear and the sunset of 43 fashion years. "I feel serene," said the designer. "I made my choice."

Christian Lacroix sent out a monumental show that underlines the problem facing all houses who make their statement with couture and don't know whether the ready-to-

wear line is about burnishing an image or flogging a product.

Lacroix just can't seem to distill the essence of what he wants to say, leaving the audience gasping and groping through the mass of decorative detail — here a delicious

PARIS FASHION

crepe de chine cardigan bordered with lace shrugged over something even fancier: there a cute tortoise shell vanity case; funky shoes curling like Aladdin's slippers; a kooky calfskin shoulder bag; a trumpy, lumpy black cocktail dress followed by an incisively sculpted one in silver gray.

The result seemed like a parody of Lacroix's style: a purse for every outfit; striped African bangles jangling; straw hats or bandeau bows. Yet taken out of their confusing context, individual items were superb, especially the delicate spiders' web lace or a clean-cut pantsuit in a dense flower print.

Perhaps Lacroix, who has had a hit with his costumes for Othello playing across town, thinks that his more-is-more credo makes for good theater. But a show needs a clear focus — and a couture house needs an image that simple folk out there can grasp.

The lightbulbs embroidered on evening dresses at Chloé were a low wattage version of the witty decoration Karl Lagerfeld played with a decade ago. But there was no electricity crackling off the runway.

This house, which once defined luxury ready-to-wear, is now just about a bunch of clothes: some were pretty, like dresses in black or rainbow-colored lace; or voile prints worn with Bo Peep hats. They were in the romantic turn-of-the-century vision of earlier Chloé collections.

But Lagerfeld also tried to put a little zip into the daywear. Make that zippers, since

they closed jackets and opened sweaters at the niddit. The silhouette? It was that lightbulb as skirts were rounded below a high-rise waist and cropped jackets. The show, for all its occasional beautiful pieces, like the peach and black satin slithering long dress, did not illuminate fashion.

Lavin will announce this week the appointment of 34-year-old Brazilian-born Ocimar Versolato as its designer. Stand by! you ritzy, young clients with shapely bottoms and legs. Try a corset dress, its skirt a flutter of hankie-point chiffon around the thighs; or a burnt-orange ball dress slashed open at the side. De rigueur are high heels, high hair, strewn with roses, and wrists full of jewels.

Versolato, formerly with Gianni Versace and Hervé Lèger, proved at his show at the Brazilian Embassy that he can cut and drape a cute dress and a grand gown in sumptuous fabrics and sugar-sweet colors. Coats you want? Daytime suits? Like all stars, Versolato's women come out only at night.

The flowery, feminine essence of Nina Ricci has been absorbed from perfume into clothes. Myriam Schaefer, in her third season with the house, got into her stride — dandies by day in curvy frock coat and straight pants or long, slim skirt. For evening, fluffy frocks (think Degas again) and a palette of pink and blue. The show tapped into the clichés of Gay Paree, but gave that an edge with poodles patterning Bardotesque gingham and the straps of a dance dress cut like American overalls.

Hanae Mori showed her classy silk and cashmere knits, her crisp waffle cotton dresses and signature butterfly prints in the showroom. But she invited the fashion crowd to join the greatest show in town: the sumo wrestlers whose titanic struggles were watched by President Jacques Chirac, his wife Bernadette and le tout Paris.



CHANEL

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Montana's Glacial Landscape

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a glass and steel temple of modern architecture, Claude Montana gave his latest take Monday on designer sportswear.

Now that the ice floes of 1980s fashion have broken up, revealing a fragile and feminine silhouette, Montana's show seemed more glacial and remote than ever.

Water cascaded down a glass backdrop as models in snow-white jackets standing icicle-stiff away from the body, walked down the ski-slope of a runway.

As an excursion into Montana territory, it was well executed. The ice maidens were followed by Amazonian women, their skirts swirling on black dresses flashed with chrome yellow, red and royal blue. Then a tribe of latter-day Hiawathas, their dresses sliced

with a scalpel, glazed feathers unfurling down the backbone and wrists cross-laced.

Since Montana first created his larger-than-life silhouettes, which expressed the spirit of powerful women in the feminist era, a new generation has grown up. To them, only Montana's sharp tailoring of impeccable jackets can seem comprehensible as modern fashion.

Romeo Gigli, whose collections once reeked of the ethnic or the exotic, seems to have lost the plot. The pants, pants and more pantsuits that opened his collection were so commercial that they hardly justified a splendid presentation in the gymnasium of a French lycée.

The models all wore dark glasses, presumably to promote the line. They also had tattoos painted on naked flesh that was all too evident in vulgar dresses split open at the front or gathered round the bodice sides.

These bosomy dresses, which came even in sparkly sequins, seemed so contrary to the designer's spirit, that they were hard to understand.

But the show was mainly about pantsuits with well-cut jackets and narrow trousers. They came in an endless parade in the bronze and verdigris colors that are the designer's signature. Subtle mixes of fabric might have given the tailoring more kick, but there were occasional flashes of Gigli's style in rounded over-shirts that fluttered in light fabrics over the jackets.

Pinstriped pantsuits strode out to end Cerruti's show, which was minimalist to a fault. Not a pin nor a purse enlivened the shift dresses, zippered jackets and pantsuits that paraded in blocks of all-beige, grey, black or blue. There were some A-line skirts, among the dead-plain sportswear, but a ging-

ham-checked tunic, with pants, and a polka dot print were the only blips of decoration.

That summery long skirt stopping above the ankles, worked well for Kenzo as he sailed off to the South Seas for his merry take on sportswear.

The forest of greenery round the runway was a background to the familiar but appealing jungle prints and sunshine colors. These were used for pants and for swingy A-line dresses. And with vivid color, Kenzo even succeeded in making the sober suit with knee-length hemlines look spirited.

The speed with which fashion is now proposed and rejected is disturbing to many fashion professionals — and especially to buyers who have found this season that the much-touted knee-length hemline has been banished from most runways — just as that hemline is now hitting the stores.

With major shows still to come in the Paris season, one thing is clear: the retromania that has dominated runways in the 1990s is coming to an end — although there are short, white A-line zippered dresses first launched by André Courrèges and Pierre Cardin in the 1960s. Both those designers have canceled their slated shows — Courrèges in order to express his disgust and disapproval of what he sees as fashion's appropriation of his intellectual copyright.

Suzy Menkes

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Rendez-vous
page 10



Photography by SHEILA METZNER

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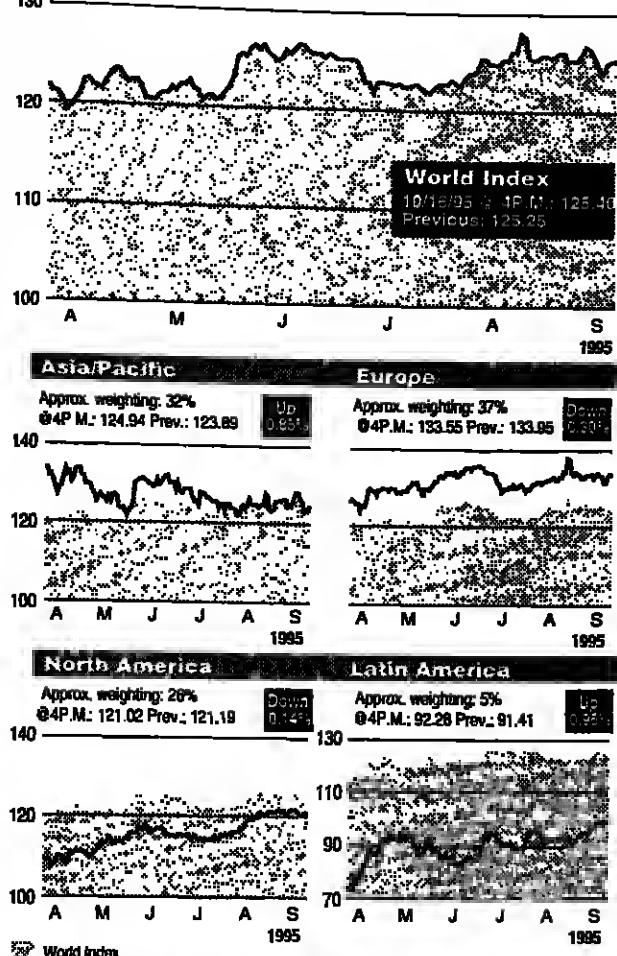
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Continued on Page 24

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Microsoft to Crack Window on Sales

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Microsoft Corp. will report its first-quarter financial results late Tuesday, and for technology investors that is when the really big shoe will fall.

The key question is whether Windows 95, the operating system Microsoft introduced amid great fanfare in August, is selling as well as anticipated.

The answer, when it comes, will resound well beyond Microsoft. Most sellers of personal-computer software, hardware and components have built inventories on the assumption that demand for almost everything new will spike because of Windows 95, which to run at its best requires newer hardware and software than most people own. Any sign of slack demand for Windows 95 would ripple painfully through the industry.

Technology stocks dropped sharply last week after Novell Inc. said it expected lower earnings. Motorola Inc.'s profit disappointed some investors and other large companies sounded cautionary notes as well.

But share prices rebounded, partly because buyers rushed in to take advantage of the lower prices, partly because of strong earnings from Texas Instruments Inc. and Seagate Technology Inc., and partly because of a few encouraging words from Bill Gates, chairman and chief executive of Microsoft.

All that turmoil could appear as nothing but a mild breeze if Microsoft's earnings, which will be announced after the market closes, barely meet or fall below Wall Street estimates.

Many analysts now say that Microsoft will exceed the consensus estimate of 70 cents a share, but they are keeping a wary eye on Windows 95 sales, checking with distributors and market researchers in the

A Study Finds Net Users Are Mostly Tire-Kickers

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Though the number of Americans connecting to a commercial on-line service or the Internet continues to balloon, and will double this year, a new study of almost 4,000 consumers finds that many aren't smitten by cyberspace.

A study by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press found that fewer than one-third of those who connect with an on-line service such as CompuServe or Prodigy would miss it "a lot" if it were no longer available, and 9 percent of those surveyed had stopped using computers altogether.

The survey also found that no single on-line feature, with the exception of electronic mail, was used with any regularity but that CD-ROM drives, the interactive compact disk players found on almost half of all home computers, were preferred by many consumers over on-line services.

absence of hard figures from Microsoft itself.

"Nobody's really out there talking to customers. We're all out there talking to each other," said Rick Sherlund, an analyst with Goldman Sachs & Co.

"It's my best guess they've sold about 2.5 million copies," he said, in line with his expectations of 10 million to 12 million copies in 12 to 18 months.

But Microsoft shipped 8 million to 10 million copies on the first day, leaving distributors with too much inventory, he said. "I think Microsoft has agreed to take some of that back, but it's possible some of it will hang out there for two quarters."

While Mr. Sherlund expects Microsoft to beat the earnings estimates, Michael Murphy, editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, takes a more bearish view. He said Windows 95 was selling at one-fourth of expected levels and that the result would be big oversupplies of everything from personal computers to memory chips. That, in turn, will lead to price-cutting and poorer earnings in the fourth quarter, he said.

"We're not going to hear very good numbers on Windows 95, and expectations were very high from everybody," Mr. Murphy said, adding that he did not expect an upturn until 1996.

Microsoft shares, which trade on the Nasdaq market, have slid around 20 percent since July 17, when they hit a 52-week high of \$109. The shares were quoted late Monday at \$87.125, up 87.5 cents. A year ago, they were at a 52-week low of \$55.125.

Because estimates of the potential market for Windows 95 vary so widely, the sales to date are open to broad interpretation. But many analysts agree that after a phenomenal start, Windows 95 is selling in line with the more conservative estimates.

That level of sales, coupled with related sales of applications software made specifically for Windows 95, should allow Microsoft to meet the consensus earnings estimate comfortably, they say.

Ann Stephens, an analyst with the market research company PC Data in Reston, Virginia, said Windows 95 had retail sales of \$108 million in its first week, which translates to about 1.3 million copies, but had slowed to \$28 million, or 329,000 copies, by the sixth week.

Concerns about sales have been heightened by reports in the trade press that the operating system is difficult to install and crashes often.

"If sales are fairly slow, there's a reason," said David Coursey, editor of PC Letter, an industry newsletter published in Foster City, California.

Wall Street Sees Strong Third Quarter for IBM

Reuters

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. is expected to report strong third-quarter operating earnings Tuesday, before the U.S. stock market opens, and Wall Street analysts on Monday were generally predicting a figure of about \$2.40 a share.

Such a result would be a little below recent estimates, which were cut slightly last month when IBM said it was delaying shipments of mainframes be-

cause of shortages of a power supply unit.

In the third quarter of 1994, the company had operating earnings of \$1.18 a share.

The computer giant is also expected to disclose a hefty charge for its \$3.5 billion acquisition of Lotus Development Corp., which it completed in the first week of July.

"Given all the negative surprises announced since IBM's September fall, a \$2.50 EPS appears downright impressive,"

said Roxane Googin, a Gruntal & Co. analyst.

In early September, IBM's chief financial officer, Jerome York, resigned to become vice chairman of Kirk Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp.

Tracinda owns 14 percent of Chrysler Corp. and recently launched a takeover bid for the automaker.

Since Mr. York's resignation, IBM's stock has dropped from about \$100 to its current trading range in the low 90s. The

American Express Takes Banking Unit Off Market

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Monday it had decided not to sell its underperforming banking unit because the bids it had received were too low.

"We believe the bank will create more long-term value as an ongoing part of the company operating under the American Express brand than we would realize from a sale," said Harvey Golub, chairman and chief executive.

The financial services company said last month it was considering bids by U.S. and foreign institutions for American Express Bank. The talks lasted for several months, and there are no current plans to restart them, said Michael O'Neill, a spokesman for American Express.

American Express did not disclose the size of the bids it had received for the unit. It hoped to sell the business for \$1 billion, people familiar with the discussions said when the talks were confirmed last month.

Earnings at the banking unit were flat at \$19 million in the second quarter, while profit at American Express rose 15 percent, to \$410 million. American Express is expected to report third-quarter earnings in the next few days.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Multinationals Are Too Much Maligned

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Multinational corporations make great scapegoats. Not so long ago, they were reviled as greedy, neocolonialist predators responsible for many of the world's worst evils. "We won't fight for Texaco," U.S. draft protesters chanted during the Vietnam War.

Now U.S. multinationals are accused of exporting American jobs and technology to the poor countries they were only yesterday alleged to have been exploiting. They are also blamed for a range of other economic crimes including increasing the U.S. trade deficit and diverting needed investment overseas.

Strangely enough, foreigners investing in the United States are charged with almost identical offenses: driving down U.S. wages, poaching precious American technology, encouraging unnecessary imports and even threatening the nation's security.

Most of these charges are distorted or just plain wrong. But they are politically appealing when too many Americans still mistakenly see the global economy as a threat to their livelihoods.

Dire warnings that American companies will move their operations abroad have become powerful populist weapons against free trade, and demands are growing for further barriers to be placed in the way of foreign investment.

So it is all to the good that two recent reports from different points on the political spectrum — one from the conservative American Enterprise Institute, one from the middle-of-the-road Economic Strategy Institute — seek to explode these myths.

There is no evidence, says the ESI, that U.S. multinationals have massively transferred jobs overseas. In fact, between 1977 and 1992 there was no increase in the percentage of workers they employed abroad compared with those at home.

Rather than seek out low-cost countries, U.S. multinationals have consistently maintained more than two-thirds of their foreign affiliates, assets and employees in advanced nations with above-average wages. They continue to conduct most of their research and development in the United States, and their impact on the trade balance is positive, the ESI concludes.

Conversely, the dramatic recovery in American competitiveness over the past 10 years owes much to the huge inflow of foreign investment into the United States in the late 1980s, according to contributors to the AEI's report, "The Foreign Investment Debate," edited by Cynthia A. Belz.

"Both Japan and Europe have great companies, but only the United States has the best Japanese, European and U.S. companies in the same place," writes Richard Florida of the Center for

Economic Development. "That translates into a tremendous performance advantage for the 21st century."

In contrast, he says, by trying to limit international investment, Europe has "managed to forestall the industrial restructuring that the United States experienced in the 1980s."

Japan is also hurting itself by resisting foreign investment. America's great competitive advantage over Japan is that it attracts the world's best brainpower by welcoming foreign companies, Mr. Florida says.

Ironically, he adds, Japanese investment has been crucial in transforming the American Midwest Rust Belt into "the nation's export belt and one of the world's most competitive manufacturing areas for autos and consumer electronics."

Two conclusions seem obvious. The first is that it is in everyone's interest to negotiate new international rules liberalizing investment flows, like those already agreed to for trade. Worldwide sales by foreign affiliates of multinational companies are now worth more than traditional exports.

The second is that it makes no economic sense to keep foreign companies from investing in the United States if their own governments fail to offer reciprocal treatment to U.S. multinationals, as advocates of "managed investment" are proposing. When so much of the world is opening up to investment, it would be a big mistake for the United States to start closing its doors.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.R.	Yen	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	ECU
Amsterdam	1.965	2.56	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
Brussels	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
Frankfurt	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
London	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
Madrid	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
Paris	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
Porto	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
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Zurich	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
1 ECU	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885
1 SDR	1.915	2.55	1.115	0.339	0.925	—	5.46	1.383	1.885

Source: Reuters, London. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. Units of 100 U.S. dollars are not quoted. N.A.: not available.

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Big Banks' Quarterly Profits Rise

Earnings Jitters Hold Back Stocks

New Products

Investors Bail Out of Kmart Shares

- Apple Computer Inc. lowered prices on its Performa personal computers as much as 21 percent to compete with machines featuring processors from Intel Corp. *Bloomberg, Reuters, AP*

Summers Says U.S. Needs Strong Dollar

made in opening Japan's markets to U.S. goods since the launch in 1993 of framework talks on trade between Japan and the United States.

He described the recent effort as a "middle ground," a compromise between allowing rates to fluctuate with market forces and an effort to reflect mutual agreement

Foreign Exchange

He described the recent effort as a "middle ground," a compromise between allowing rates to fluctuate with market forces and an effort to reflect mutual agreement

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Hershiser and Thome Power Indians to Victory

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Jim Thome's swing was majestic. He had spied a 2-0 fastball from Chris Bosio and sent it sailing into the second deck of the right-field seats for a two-run home run. He flipped the black bat aside, pumped his fist and raised his arms high as he rounded first base. The result of his work was magical to the Indians because it enabled them to beat the Mariners, 3-2, in Game 5 of the American League Championship Series.

Forty-one years after Cleveland last won a pennant, Thome's blast in the sixth inning and the pitching of Orel Hershiser and Paul Assenmacher propelled the Indians to a 3-2 lead in the four-of-seven-game series and put them within one victory of playing the Atlanta Braves in the World Series.

Hershiser continued his brilliance in October. Licking his fingers because of the windy

weather and walking around the mound to help keep his composure, he stifled the Mariners on one earned run and eight strikeouts in six innings. The performance raised his postseason record to 7-0 with a 1.47 earned run average. The only pitchers with superior postseason ERA's are the Hall of Famers Sandy Koufax, Christy Mathewson and Eddie Plank.

Was there any pitcher better suited to start Sunday night than Hershiser? Probably not. Even on three days' rest.

"This is very gratifying," said Hershiser. "The game was of utmost importance to us. I'm gratified I gave us a chance to win."

Hershiser and the Indians did more than that because they also took away Lou Piniella's ace. The Mariners feel there is no better pitcher to save their season on Tuesday than Randy Johnson, but they did not want to use him until the World Series. Now Seattle is forced to start Johnson on three days' rest

in Game 6 at the Kingdome where he will attempt to keep their season alive for the fourth time in three weeks. Dennis Martinez will pitch for the Indians, who have not reached the World Series since 1954 and have not won a title since 1948.

"This," said Martinez, "is one of the dreams I have in my baseball career."

Martinez is not alone. Thome looked like an 8-year-old at a surprise birthday party as he stuffed the home-run ball in his pocket.

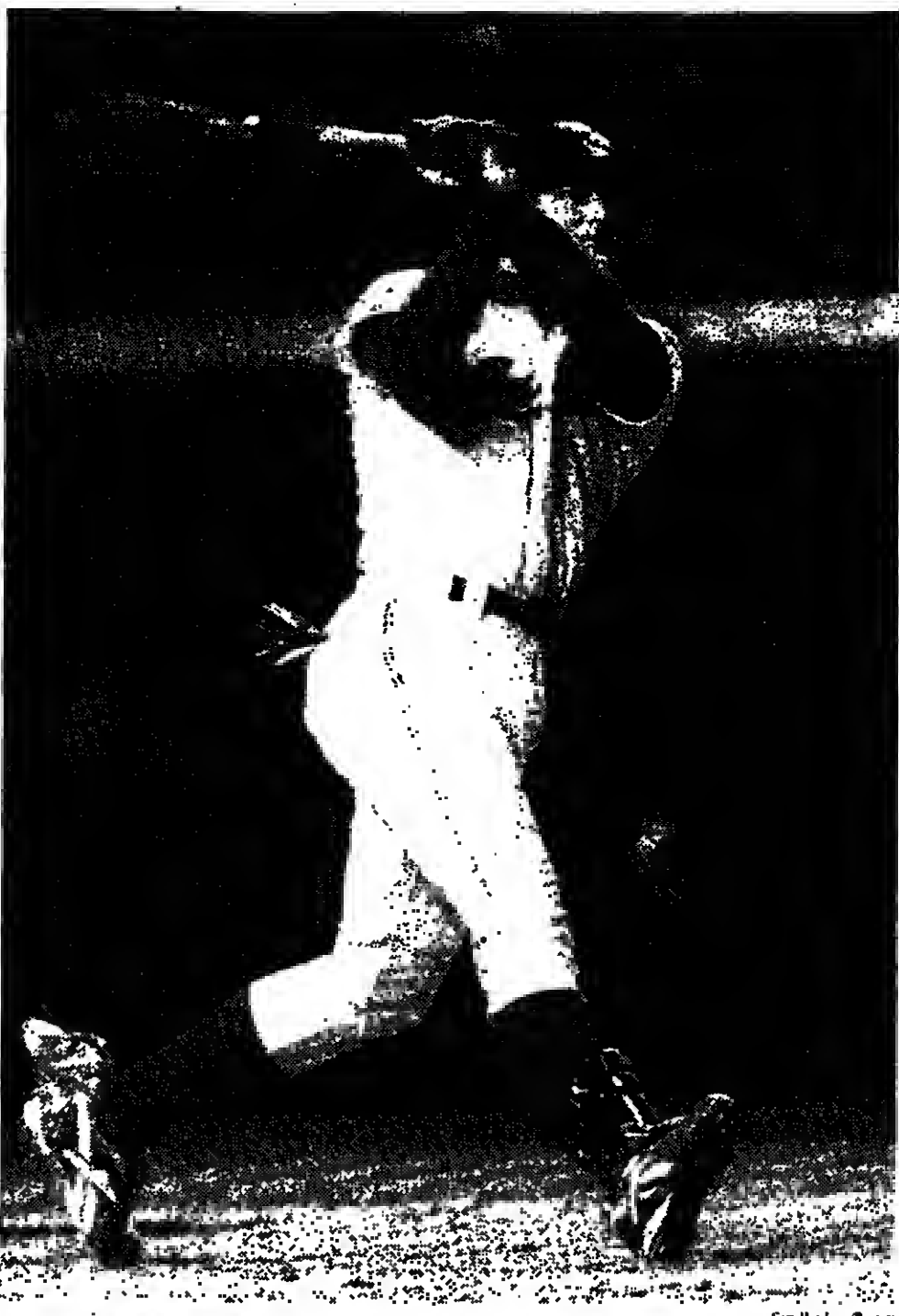
"It's the biggest home run of my career," Thome said. "To do it in a big game like this is the greatest thrill."

"He's one of those special types of hitters," said Cleveland's manager, Mike Hargrove.

"The type of hitter I was 'L.' After Hershiser thrived on a night when the 50-degree temperature felt much colder because of winds that gusted to 30 miles an hour, Cleveland's dream remained intact because of gritty pitching by Assenmacher, lucky pitching by Eric Plunk and typical pitching by Jose Mesa. Mesa retired three straight in the ninth for his first playoff save.

Trying to revive a sluggish offense that hit .203 in the first four games, Piniella made several changes in his lineup and watched his new leadoff man, Joey Cora, score twice to give the Mariners a 2-1 lead. But the lead did not last. Thome and Assenmacher made sure of that.

"We're down, but we're not out," said Piniella. "We've been in this position before." A happier Hargrove, already sensing the noise in the Kingdome, said, "We're going into the mouth of the lion."



Jim Thome blasted a two-run homer in the sixth and Cleveland held on for a 3-2 victory.

Opel Breaks Deal With Graf \$1.2 Million Contract Cut

The Associated Press

BERLIN — One of Steffi Graf's main sponsors, the General Motors subsidiary Opel, canceled a lucrative contract Monday because of the scandal that has put her father in jail on suspicion of tax evasion.

It was the first such setback since mid-summer. German when tax authorities began investigating Graf, 26, who as one of Germany's best-known figures, is avidly sought for endorsements and sponsorships.

Opel said that it still had full confidence in Graf's personal integrity, but that it would cancel at the end of this year a \$1.2 million a year contract with the world's No. 1 women's tennis player.

Meanwhile, Opel has signed as sponsor of the Fed Cup, the women's version of the Davis Cup, the International Tennis Federation announced Monday. The deal begins with the U.S.-Spain final Nov. 25-26 in Valencia, Spain, and continues through 1998. Financial terms were not disclosed.

Graf, who is to begin playing on Wednesday in a tournament in Brighton, has been questioned by prosecutors but does not face immediate arrest, prosecutors said last week.

She is, however, a suspect and could eventually be brought to trial. Her father, Peter Graf, has been under arrest since August, accused of failing to report some \$35.3 million of her income.

Her tax adviser, Joachim Eckardt, also is in custody. Opel's supervisory board

member, Hans Wilhelm Gaeb, had been one of Graf's main defenders as the tax scandal broke, but in recent weeks it was evident that he was unhappy at disclosures of how her financial affairs had been managed by her father and others.

An Opel spokesman, Karl Maier, said the company had told Graf that its deal with her would be endangered if there were no changes in her "management environment."

A statement issued by Opel headquarters in Rüsselsheim, Germany, did not refer directly to the tax issue but said Opel had decided "in the current situation" not to extend the contract it had with Graf since 1985, when she was an emerging tennis star.

Graf has said she left management of her finances to her father, and reportedly had no knowledge of where her fortune — estimated at \$70 million — was invested.

The German weekly magazine Der Spiegel reported this week that the tax investigators questioned Graf for the second time on Friday, focusing on whether she signed her tax returns.

There have been news reports that an autograph machine was used to sign the returns. If true, that could add falsification of a signature to criminal charges that may be filed.

Spiegel reported that Graf's tax return for 1993 reported \$1.9 million in income but left out income from three sponsorship deals worth a total of \$3.9 million.

After 'Hard Year,' Relaxed Els Reaps Victor's Fruit

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

VIRGINIA WATER, England — Ernie Els was looking a bit soft, like an athlete retired from a more active sport, although he was celebrating his 26th birthday Tuesday.

"I actually wanted to lose a little weight this week," he said Sunday after winning his second successive World Match Play title. "There's one person with a better record than me here, and that's the lady who was cooking for me this week. She cooked for Corey Pavin and he won; and now for me the last two years. So she has a 100 percent record over three years."

It might be no coincidence for Els that he has achieved his highest ranking — No. 2 in the world — after a long holiday. He used to believe in playing his game into shape, but that was before he moved to America this year. Now, a larger belly might fill him with confidence.

"This year I've proven myself wrong," he said. "I took three weeks off after the Masters and came back to win the Byron Nelson. Now I've been away four of the last five weeks, and it looks like I'm playing well. Maybe I should do this more often."

Els was a 14-year-old in isolated Jo-

hannesburg when he decided to concentrate on golf at the expense of tennis — where he also might have been a star — as well as rugby and cricket. His father, who owns a trucking firm in South Africa, financed him, and in the same year Els won the World Junior Championship in San Diego.

To say that everything has come naturally for Els is in no way to denigrate his attitude or work ethic. The mystery for anyone with a gift is how to exploit it, by whatever means. At 6 feet 3 inches (1.91 meters) he has enormous strength and touch. Relaxing might have been the easiest part of the game, but this year he has been learning how to make the most of it all over again.

Having made his reputation on the PGA European Tour through 1994, when he won the U.S. Open and three "world" events — including this match-play title and the Johnnie Walker World Championship — he decided to move to the tour in America. What he found, and apparently what set him back, was a much less sociable environment. The Americans are all practice, practice, practice.

"I like to sit down at a tournament and talk with people I know and drink a beer," Els said recently. "It's not so joyous in America as it is in Europe."

Nick Faldo might seem to crave that atmosphere (although his results in the United States this year would not confirm it). Els does not. This year he missed the cut at the Masters, his favorite event, and the U.S. Open, as defending champion; at the British Open and the PGA he was in contention only to waver uncharacteristically in the final rounds.

"It was a hard year for me," Els said.

"To be No. 1, I think you've got to feel like you're the best player in the world."

"I really tried a little too hard at the start of the year. I really pushed myself for too long. When I'm playing well, I find I'm not having to push and I'm really enjoying it."

It has to be pointed out that his standards are ludicrously high. This "hard year" has resulted in one U.S. Tour victory, two at home, including the South African PGA Championship, and now the World Match Play, where he remains undefeated against Seve Ballesteros, Bernhard Langer, José-Maria Olazábal

and Lee Janzen, among others. He is hoping to improve, but from No. 2 in the world there is only one place to go. He would like to win the other three major championships at least, and along the way overtake Greg Norman at the top.

"I'd like to be No. 1 one day," Els said. "At the moment I don't think my game is quite there yet. Consistency is probably my problem. I think mentally I'm getting closer, and my game technically is a lot better than it was a couple of years ago. But to be No. 1 I think you've got to feel like you're the best player in the world, and at the moment I've still got a ways to go."

The biggest obstacle will be his own state of mind. He seems relaxed and likable as any star in any sport, now he just has to direct himself. He could immerse himself in the U.S. system, falling into step with the American golfing automaton. But he refuses.

"I like to see myself as a world player," Els said. "I'm 26. I'd still like to travel around a little bit, see the world. When you go to Japan for a tournament these days, there's a lot of money and it's a good field. In Europe, they've just won the Ryder Cup, they've got a great tour. And I've got a house in America."

Maybe one day, as he felt here last week, he will feel at home everywhere.

SIDELINES

Ex-Boxing Champ Eubank Retires

HOVE, England (AP) — The former WBO super-middleweight champion Chris Eubank, who frequently spoke of his dislike for boxing, said Monday he was quitting the sport after a 10-year professional career.

Eubank, 29, announced his retirement five weeks after losing a title rematch against Steve Collins of Ireland. Eubank, who held the WBO middleweight title before moving up a division, finished with a career record of 43-3-2. Collins broke Eubank's 43-fight unbeaten streak in March and won the rematch with a split decision in Ireland on Sept. 9.

"My almost continuous fight schedule and the difficulties I have had making the weight have all taken their toll, and I really need a long rest," Eubank said. "My opinions of boxing have been made known on numerous occasions, and frankly, a move to light-heavyweight does not appeal to me. I have, therefore, decided to retire now at almost the pinnacle of my career."

Eubank said he intends to become a businessman and pursue opportunities in television and radio.

Japan-South Korea All-Star Series

TOKYO (AP) — Slugger Ichiro Suzuki of the Orix Bluewave will lead a Japanese professional all-star team in a six-game series against South Korean stars, the Japan Professional Baseball Organization said Monday.

The series, starting Nov. 3 in Japan, is being played in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Seoul, officials said.

It will be the second all-star series between the two countries. In 1991, Japan beat South Korea, 4-2. Games are scheduled in Tokyo on Nov. 3, Yokohama on Nov. 4, Koshien on Nov. 5, Fukuoka on Nov. 9, Gifu on Nov. 11 and Nagoya on Nov. 12.

Golf Sets Slow Play Penalty

The Associated Press

LONDON — Golf's governing bodies are introducing a one-stroke penalty rule in an attempt to combat slow play.

The sport's two rule-making authorities, the Royal and Ancient Club and the United States Golf Association, decided Monday to include the words "slow play" in the rulebook for the first time starting Jan. 1.

Currently, anyone causing undue delay is subject to a two-stroke penalty in stroke-play competitions. However, this is rarely enforced.

The Royal and Ancient and USGA issue amendments to the Rules of Golf every fourth year. Suggestions for change are submitted by individuals, clubs and golf associations.

Among the other changes coming into effect next year are ones that permit committees to make local rules to prohibit play from an environmentally sensitive area.

Another amendment will deny a player recourse when his stance, not the ball, is affected by casual water, ground under repair or certain damage to the course.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 La — (Milan opera house)
- 4 Wall Street order
- 10 Enervates
- 14 Comedienne Cleopatra
- 15 Lateral leader
- 16 Rat —
- 17 Early 80's fad
- 19 Georgetown player

DOWN

- 2 Modern car feature: Abbr.
- 3 Sol-do bridge
- 22 La Cam's protagonist
- 24 Bedtime stories
- 26 Porky Pig's speech
- 28 R.N.'s forte
- 29 Skin holes
- 31 Biblical haven
- 32 Site for a sale
- 33 Gatsby description
- 34 Comic King
- 36 1949 Tracy-Hepburn movie
- 37 "Skip to My Loo"
- 38 Fly in the ointment
- 39 Keystone State, abbr.
- 40 Not racy
- 41 William and Mary, 2, 2
- 42 The Clement
- 43 Mayflower competitor
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ART BUCHWALD

Questions for O.J.

WASHINGTON — I had oodles of questions for Tom Brokaw to ask O.J., but unfortunately Tom was stood up. But Brokaw thought they were very relevant and urged me to print them even if he never got a chance to ask them.



Buchwald

1. Do you believe football is getting too rough and too many of the injuries are caused by faulty equipment?
2. What is the greatest game you ever played for the Buffalo Bills, and who blocked for you?
3. You're known for running through airports. What was your best time ever at Chicago's O'Hare Airport?
4. Who was the most interesting person you ever met in Brentwood?
5. If a Bronco is your favorite car, what is your favorite dessert?
6. What was the scariest thing that ever happened to you?

8. If you had your life to live over again, would you still play golf?
9. Women say you are a risk-taker — true or false?
10. How many defense lawyers does it take to screw in a light bulb?
11. Have you ever done anything to embarrass the University of Southern California?
12. Do you think the L.A.P.D. is doing an adequate job?
13. If you found a glove on your lawn, would you keep it, try to return it to its owner or throw it to a barking dog?
14. Have you ever disappointed Tom Brokaw?
15. Do you think by posing for commercials that you are selling out?
16. Is Mark Fuhrman as nice in person as he is on television?
17. If you were a rosebush, what kind of rosebush would you be?
18. You've been such a neat guest. Would you come back again next summer when you finish another book?

Edison's 1st Recording

WEST ORANGE, N.J. — Curators cataloging the millions of documents and devices that Thomas Alva Edison left behind have turned up the earliest known recording of his voice. Researchers believe the 154-second recording was among many used to demonstrate the new technology to prominent people. On it, the inventor talks about an around-the-world trip beginning and ending in New York, kicking off cities, ships and

trains and joking about being "a little off on my geography." In a high-pitched voice, Edison addresses someone named Blaine, apparently James Gillespie Blaine, a congressman, two-time secretary of state and perennial presidential candidate. He signs off with the words: "Goodbye, Edison." The wax cylinder recording was apparently made in 1888, when Edison was 41. Edison, who accumulated more than 1,300 U.S. and foreign patents, died in 1931.

Humor and Mysticism: Pinter Improvises Pinter

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With a newly grown mustache, and wearing a black shirt and black jacket, Harold Pinter looked as if he had stepped out of a film noir. His appearance was in keeping with his role as the head of a mental hospital in his dark comedy "The Hothouse." A revival of that play recently opened in London after a summer's engagement at the Chichester Festival.

Just before "The Hothouse" transferred, the playwright and his wife, Antonia Fraser, took a quick trip to New York to look at previews of "Moonlight," which opens Tuesday at the Roundabout Theater's new Laura Pels Theater. Pinter's first full-length play since 1973, "Moonlight" stars Jason Robards and Blythe

remembered a poem by W.S. Graham. Although he hadn't thought about it for 40 years, he recited the poem aloud: "O, gentle queen of the afternoon..."

After the performance there was a note from a theatergoer waiting him in his dressing room. On the back of the envelope were the first lines of the Graham poem. To his astonishment, "I was saying those obscure lines to myself as someone was almost certainly writing them." He said that coincidence "moved me in a way I can't explain."

He feels that people who have died are still present in his own life; relatives as well as those who were victims of political crimes and acts of terrorism. In the last year he has lost many of his friends ("I never seem to be out of memorial services"), including John Osborne.

He said he missed Osborne as a friend and also because they were both part of the "extraordinary world" of the late 1950s, when new playwrights and actors galvanized the English theater.

In March, when Pinter accepted the prestigious David Cohen British Literature Prize for lifetime achievement, he paid tribute to a schoolteacher who had cast him in the role of Macbeth and introduced him to the work of the playwright John Webster. That teacher, he said, "fired my imagination" and was partly responsible for his decision to go into the theater.

At the outset of Pinter's career, he was an actor with provincial repertory companies. He still faces the actor's nightmare: stage fright. He said that every actor he knew had confronted it: "Standing in the wings before the play begins, you feel a slight tension in the stomach, a little quiver, a tremor."

With him, of course, there is a special circumstance. When he acts onstage, it is in a play that he has written.

"You may have written the damn lines," he said, "but you didn't expect to say them, and you suddenly find you have to say them every night." "If he forgets them, couldn't he make up new ones? He seemed horrified at the thought of improvising Pinter. That would be an abrogation of the author's art."

"The Hothouse" was Pinter's buried play. Written in 1958, it was put aside by the playwright and not unearthed until the early 1980s, when it was done in London and New York. Since then it has become part of the standard Pinter repertory, but this is the first time the author has portrayed Rooth, a man he describes as a "crazy, brutal, violent tyrant." As he sees it, the play has increased in relevance: The audience approaches it as realism even though it has



More "salt, vinegar and mustard."

moments of "violent force." He wrote "The Hothouse" immediately after "The Birthday Party" had been scorned by the London critics (except for Harold Hobson).

If "The Hothouse" had been done in its time, he said, "I would have been run out of town, as I was with 'The Birthday Party.'" Despite that early failure, he continued writing. He credits

himself with "profound obstinacy." To the repeated charge of being "enigmatic, prickly and forbidding," he responded: "I have my moods like anyone else. I believe I'm the possessor of a critical intelligence."

As always, Pinter's work remains at a remove from his own life, and he is notably reticent about revealing personal matters. He said he never felt the urge to write his memoirs; Michael Billington, the drama critic of The Guardian, is writing the playwright's biography.

"I don't know how people write about their lives," Pinter said. "There are so many things one might omit, forget or distort."

That statement led to a discussion of biographies. If a biography is critical of an artist's character, wouldn't a reader think less of the art? Pinter disagreed with that premise.

He said Yeats "was obviously a deeply egocentric person who flirted with fascism," but that did not negate the fact that he was a great poet. He feels similarly about T.S. Eliot: "I'm not denying that Eliot was one of the most valuable things we have. Where poetry is concerned, I don't make a value judgment about ideology. Finally it comes down to the quality of the artistic endeavor."

Related questions arise in Ronald Harwood's new play, "Talking Sides," which Pinter directed in London. In the play, Daniel Massey gives an acclaimed performance as Wilhelm Furtwangler, the celebrated conductor who kept his job as head of the Berlin Philharmonic during World War II. Later the conductor was accused of serving Nazism.

As intended, Harwood's portrait is ambiguous, as is Pinter's response to the complex character. "Furtwangler is not a man who's committed palpable and evident crimes," he said. "He thought that art, that music, could help people. He's not entirely wrong about that, but finally, his position was a false one."

In this busy season, Pinter is surrounded by aspects of his prodigious career. "Old Times" recently completed a successful run in London and then played for a week in Moscow. Were he not acting, he might also catch up with "Betrayal," which is being done in both Shanghai (in Chinese) and Seattle.

He plans to direct a revival of "Twelve Angry Men" in London, finding a renewed timeliness in the Reginald Rose play. It is, he said, a play "about prejudice and assumptions."

Despite his public image, Pinter can be self-mocking as well as self-critical. He recalled that a woman once introduced him to her 6-year-old son as "a very good writer." The boy asked, "Can he do a W?"

POSTCARD

When Martha's Vineyard 'Shuts Down' to Fish

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

EDGEMOUNT, Massachusetts — When the Simpson verdict was announced, Janet Messineo was fishing. When others on the island of Martha's Vineyard turned out to gawk at the famous people, including the Clintons, who attended the wedding of Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen, Janet Messineo kept fishing. And when it rained, hard, for two days straight, she was still fishing.

For one month, Messineo, a 47-year-old wife, mother and businesswoman, fished. She shut down her business, Island Taxi-dermy, with this message on the answering machine: "Sorry, the derby's on. I'm fishing all day. I'm fishing all night. If you

have a fish, keep it cold, keep it wet, try to freeze it." It was the same for hundreds of men, women and children all over the island, as it is every autumn during the Martha's Vineyard Striped Bass and Bluefish Derby, a ritual that people say signifies the authentic island, as opposed to the celebrity haunts that many off-islanders have recently come to think of as Martha's Vineyard. The monthlong derby was started 50 years ago by a group of islanders who thought a fishing tournament might attract visitors in what was then a slow post-Labor Day season. Now this island off Cape Cod is so popular that on this ordinary fall weekend the hotels in Edgemoor were booked. And most of the people were not here for the derby.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Region	City	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Precip
Europe	London	53	38	45	10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Paris	51	36	43	12	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Rome	55	40	47	8	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Madrid	52	37	44	11	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Amsterdam	50	35	42	9	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Berlin	49	34	41	10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Stockholm	47	32	39	13	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Helsinki	45	30	37	14	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Oslo	44	29	36	15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Warsaw	46	31	38	12	Partly Cloudy	0.00
North America	New York	54	39	46	11	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Los Angeles	62	47	54	8	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Chicago	50	35	42	10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	San Francisco	58	43	50	9	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Seattle	48	33	40	12	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Portland	47	32	39	13	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Denver	52	37	44	11	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Phoenix	60	45	52	7	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	San Diego	61	46	53	8	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Las Vegas	59	44	51	9	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Asia	Tokyo	55	40	47	10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	London	53	38	45	10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Paris	51	36	43	12	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Rome	55	40	47	8	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Madrid	52	37	44	11	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Amsterdam	50	35	42	9	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Berlin	49	34	41	10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Stockholm	47	32	39	13	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Helsinki	45	30	37	14	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Oslo	44	29	36	15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Latin America	Buenos Aires	58	43	50	9	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Sao Paulo	57	42	49	10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Rio de Janeiro	56	41	48	11	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Caracas	54	39	46	12	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Medellin	52	37	44	13	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Bogota	51	36	43	14	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Lima	49	34	41	15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Quito	48	33	40	16	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Guatemala	47	32	39	17	Partly Cloudy	0.00
	Managua	46	31	38	18	Partly Cloudy	0.00

PEOPLE

ACTOR John Travolta has only one regret: turning down the hood-to-hero lead in "An Officer and a Gentleman." "I was studying to be a pilot at the time," he told TV Guide. "And I didn't want to play one when I was on the verge of being one." The character helped make Richard Gere a star while Travolta's career languished until his performance in "Pulp Fiction" won him an Academy Award nomination this year and a slew of movie offers.

Dirzy Gillespie will get a posthumous star this week on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Johnny Depp has bought a house once owned by Bela Lugosi. The Los Angeles house was sold for \$9.9 million.

Princess Diana, who suffered from an eating disorder herself, will be the main guest at a film premiere to aid victims of anorexia. "Hunted," starring Anthony Andrews, Aidan Quinn and Sir John Gielgud, is a story of the supernatural based on a novel by James Herbert. The Oct. 26 premiere in London will aid the European Anorexia Fund and the British Red Cross.



WELCOME — Hillary Rodham Clinton received a rose from a street child at Projeto Axe, a group helping such children in Salvador, Brazil. Her visit was part of a goodwill tour of a number of Latin American countries.

Pierre Ruffin, organizer of black women's organizations; Patricia Schroeder, U.S. congresswoman; Hannah Greenbaum, Solomon, founder of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Turning 70 doesn't mean Margaret Thatcher's ready to take a rest. "What would you do if you didn't work when you have been used to working all your life?" she said on her birthday last week. During her 12 years as prime minister, she was often too preoccupied to celebrate birthdays, but this year is different. Prime Minister John Major has entertained her at his 10 Downing Street residence. Queen Elizabeth II was to attend a party Thatcher is hosting at Claridges Hotel in London, and the Margaret Thatcher Foundation was throwing her a party in Washington.

It wasn't a bug that landed "Baywatch" star Pamela Anderson, 27, in the hospital:

The hot rod used in "The Beverly Hills Cop" fetched \$21,000 at a Los Angeles auction. Nearly 300 bidders turned out at a sale of Scott Boses's 135 vehicles, some over the last 20 years in TV shows and movies. The 1959 convertible featured in "Pink Cadillac," a "Weird Science" sold for \$15,500. A 1933 Chevrolet roadster used by W.C. Fields in "The Bank Dick," went for \$14,000.

Peggy Noonan, speechwriter for Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, will write a column for Good Housekeeping magazine starting in January. "It will generally be about the world in which we live: culture, kids, school, life," she said.

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